

Broadsides.

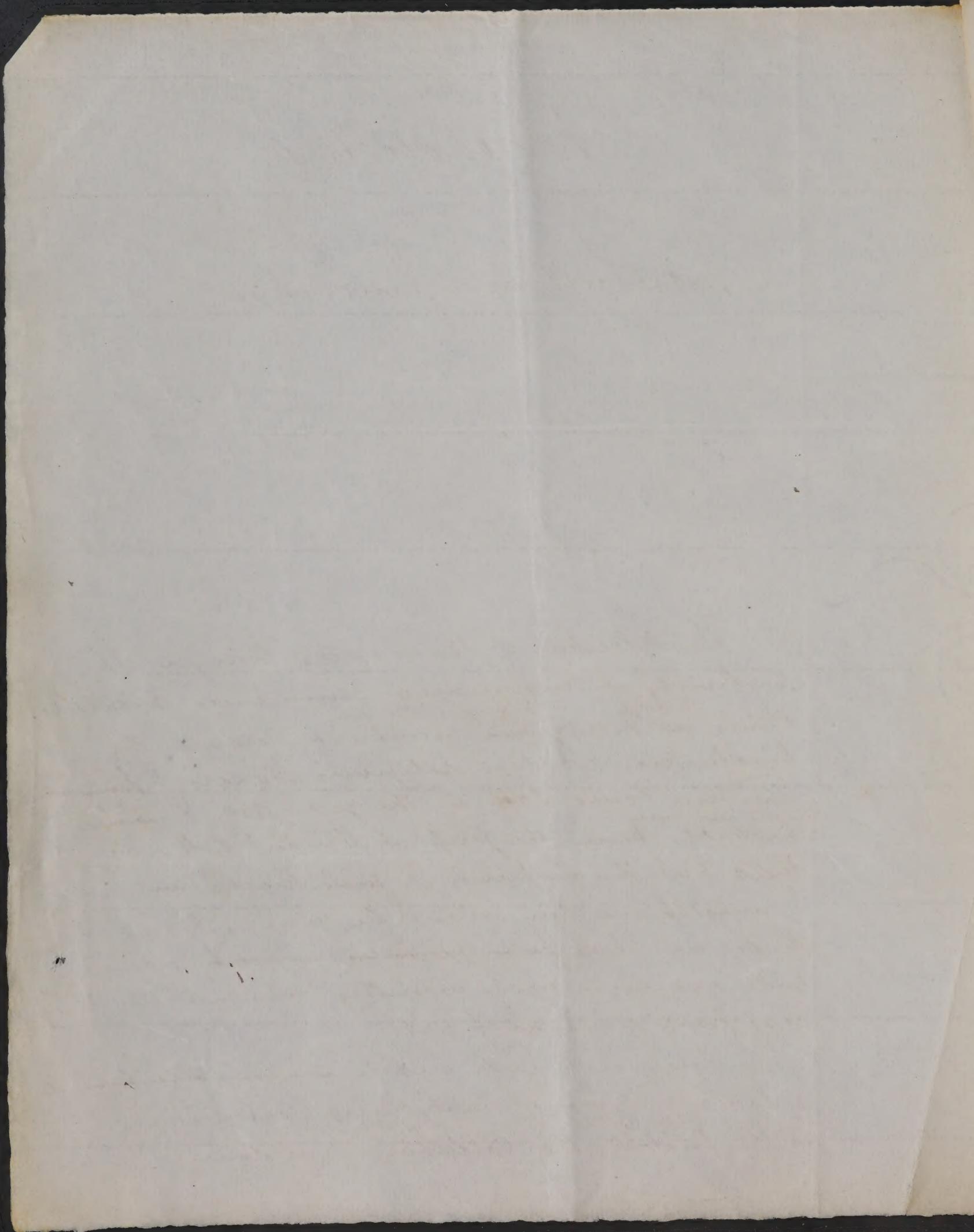
Introductory Remarks.

In Verse

Henry VII
on his marriage
is a broad-
side. You
mean per-
bably broad-
sides in
verse. The
general dis-
play begin-
ning in the
fancy of
printing.

The collection of Broadsides, belonging to
the Society of Antiquaries, commences with three
Briefs or Indulgencies granted by ^{Henry} & ^{Days of Pandan} ~~and the~~ ^{not & the} ~~second are now~~ Seafair to the
benefactors of certain religious Houses & Foundations.
The first bears Date in the year 1519 & ^{not & the} ~~was~~ ^{but} probably from the press of Winkin de Herde. The
third has the imprint of Rich Ricahrdum Daker
I must have been about the year 1527. Each of
these are ~~but poor specimens of art,~~ adorned
with extremely rude vignettes, and are altogether
very poor specimens of art.

The next or fourth article in the collection is
a Ballade against malicious Slanderers. This
is the first in this collection of a series of Ballads



a short poem forming a poetical controversy
between several parties respecting Thomas Lord
Cromwell then recently executed. Unfortunately
I have seen ^{somewhere} it stated that the first of these Ballads is not extant in
it is in the this collection, but it is printed in Bishop Percy's
Coll. of the
Ant. Soc.
The ballad
is mentioned
by Ritson,
Warton &
Herbert &
does not give whence from whence he procured
a copy nor where the original is extant. It is
intitled "A newe Ballade made of Thomas Cromwell
called 'Tolle on away' 'Whit was' is prefixed this
dithich by way of burden

"Tolle on away, tolle on away
Syze here and home cumbelowe, tolle on away."

This description answers so exactly to the general
features of the & succeeding pieces that there can
be no doubt of its correctness. Perce. The imprint
however (if it had one) is not given, which is to be
regretted. It is certainly a very scurrilous
production, inferior to all its successors, & only
remarkable as being the origin of ~~the~~ one of
the most curious controversies in the early reigns
of English Poetry, curious alike in its relation to
several celebrated characters, in its influence on
their fates, & as exponent of the manners &
usages of society at an important period of its history.
It consists of sixteen stanzas of only three lines,
each, the only example of such a construction in

This image shows a single, heavily faded page from an old manuscript. The text is written in a cursive hand in brown ink, arranged in two columns. The paper is off-white or light cream, showing significant signs of age and wear, including yellowing and numerous small brown spots (foxing). In the lower right corner, there are several large, dark, irregular smudges or stains, possibly from a binding or another page pressed against it. The overall appearance is that of a well-preserved historical document.

in this and the two following reigns. The first
verse is as follows, as given & printed in the "Reliques"

" Both man and chyldre is glad to here tell,
 Of that false traytoure Thomas Cromwell,
 Now that he is set to beare hys spelle.
 Syng wolle on awaye."

It then goes on to vilify the fallen minister
with the greatest acrimony, accuses him of filling
his coffers with gold, of abstracting the royal treasure
of his being a heretic & schismatic, of doubtful
descent whether from Cain or Ishmael.

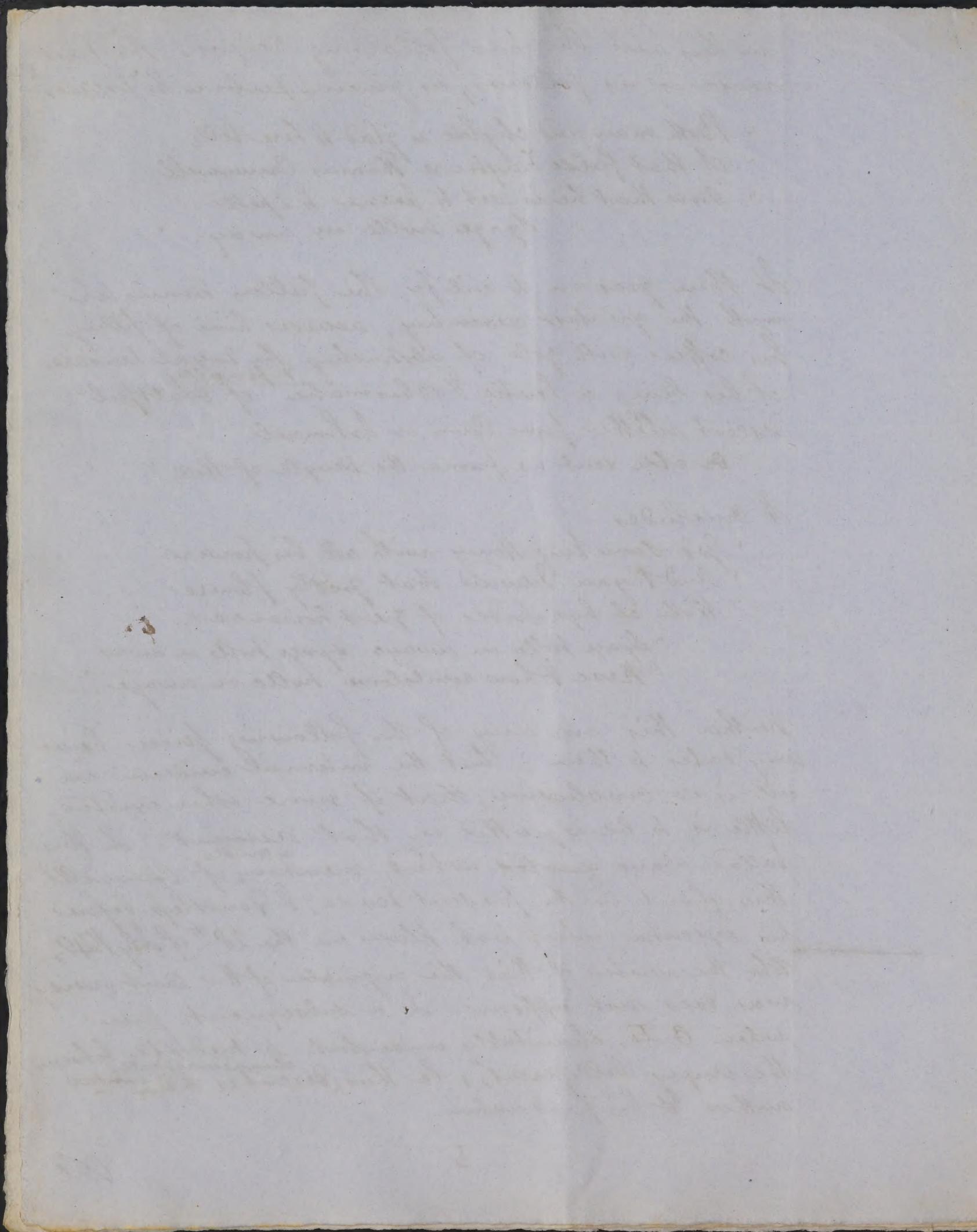
" Be else sent us frome the Devyle of Hell."

It concludes

" God save King Henry with all his power
 And prayne Edward that godly flower
 With al his lades of great honoure.

" Syng wolle on awaye, syng wolle on awaye
 Reue & how rymbelome, wolle on awaye."

Neither this, nor any of the following pieces have
any dates to them; but the internal evidence in
all is so conclusive, that if none other existed,
little is to be regretted on that account. In the
ballad above quoted nothing, ^{is made} mentioning of Cromwell
throughout in the present sense, & taunts before
his execution, which took place on the 28th of July 1540.
Who the writer of this, the originator of the controversy,
was, does not appear. In a subsequent piece
when G. I. charitably undertook to mediate between
the angry belligerents, he thus ^{characteristically} ~~writer~~ describes their



All this began, fyrt by a man
I wote not who, that wrote a frolle
Wherein he did but say and seyn

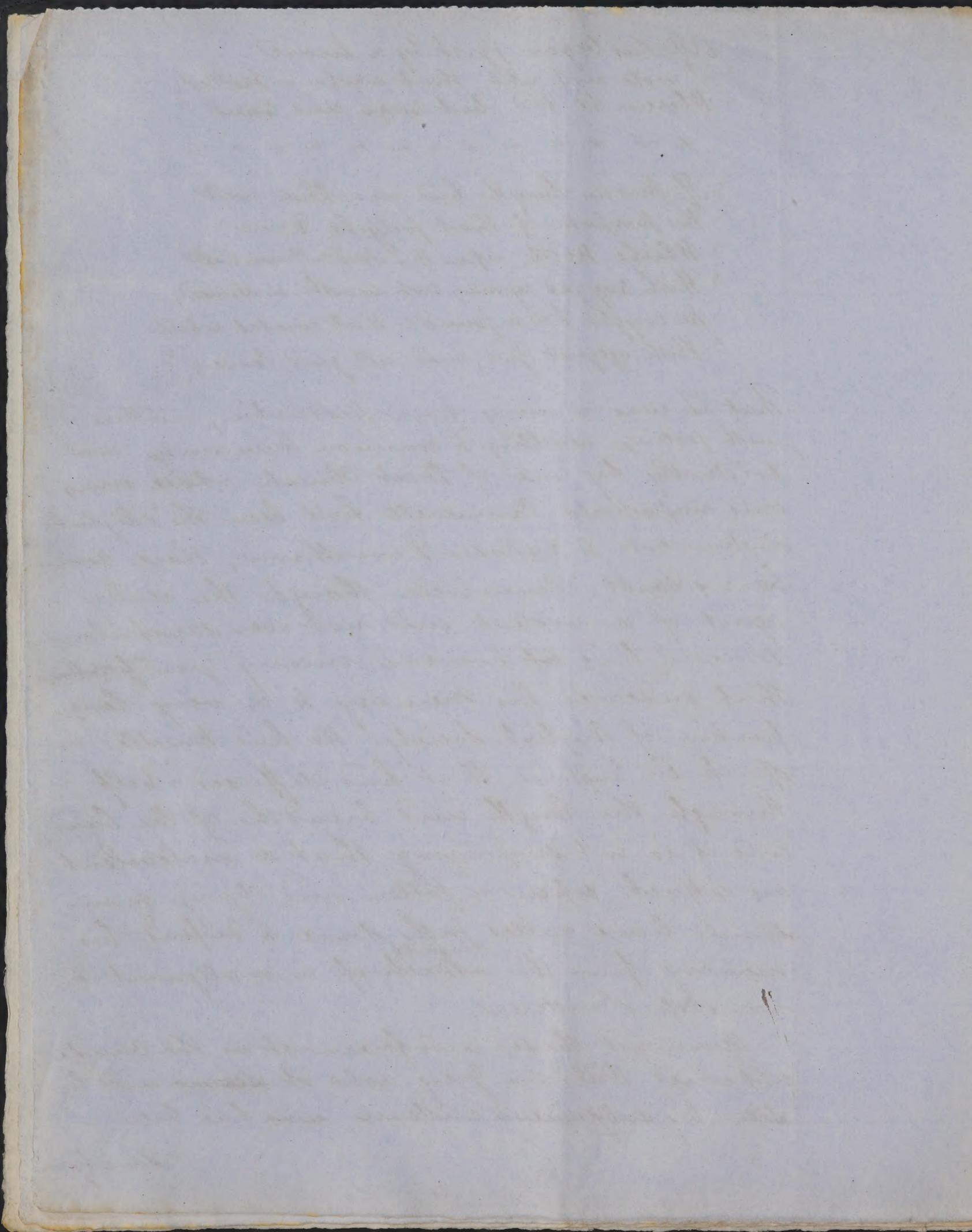
* * * * ~ * * ~ * * * * *

If Master Smyth had markid well
The purpose of that polishe Dame
Whiche holdē upon the Lord Cromwell
With ragged ryne, not worth a shone,
He myght have founde that wretch rebell
Both agaynst God, and all good lawe.

¶
See 2
That it was a very poor production, written
with feelings ^{at variance with the dictates of} revelling to common humanity, and
evidently by one of that Church whose errors
and impositions Cromwell had been the diligent
instrument to expose & overthrow, there can
be no doubt. Cromwell though the ready
agent of a violent and not over scrupulous
Master, had at however many ~~qualifications~~
that endeared his memory to a very large
portion of English Society. He had kindled a
spark in England that had diffused itself
through the length and breadth of the land,
and it is not surprizing that so malevolent
an attack upon a fallen and dying man,
should have called forth some ^{inquiry} to defend his
memory from the attack of a malignant &
nameless slanderer.

Amongst these and foremost in the cause
appeared William Grey, who, it ~~seem~~ will be
seen by subsequent evidence, was had been

"some hym



who ^{with very great you young} "some time a servant of the Lord Cromwell",
entered the lists in his deceased late master's defense.

The term "servant" must not here be taken
in its limited and menial sense. It was the
^{custom} practice of the age for gentlemen, particularly
the younger sons of noble families to attach
themselves in some way or other to the households
of powerful and influential nobles; some holding
actual appointments, others offering merely
honorific services, and all claiming the
countenance & protection of the Head of the House
to which they were attached, and in a great
measure rising or sinking with his fortunes.

The household of Card. Wolsey for instance (and
extreme instance certainly) rivalled that of His
Sovereign; Cromwell himself, called Wolsey
master, and ^{his servant} Cavendish, the founder of the
Ducal House of Devonshire did not ~~had not~~ ^{was unconscious} the slightest idea of any thing derogatory in
being styled his servant.

In this sense therefore we may presume
William Grey to have occupied the rank & station
of a gentleman, as he unquestionably was a
man of education, whatever opinion may be
formed of the extent of his judgment.

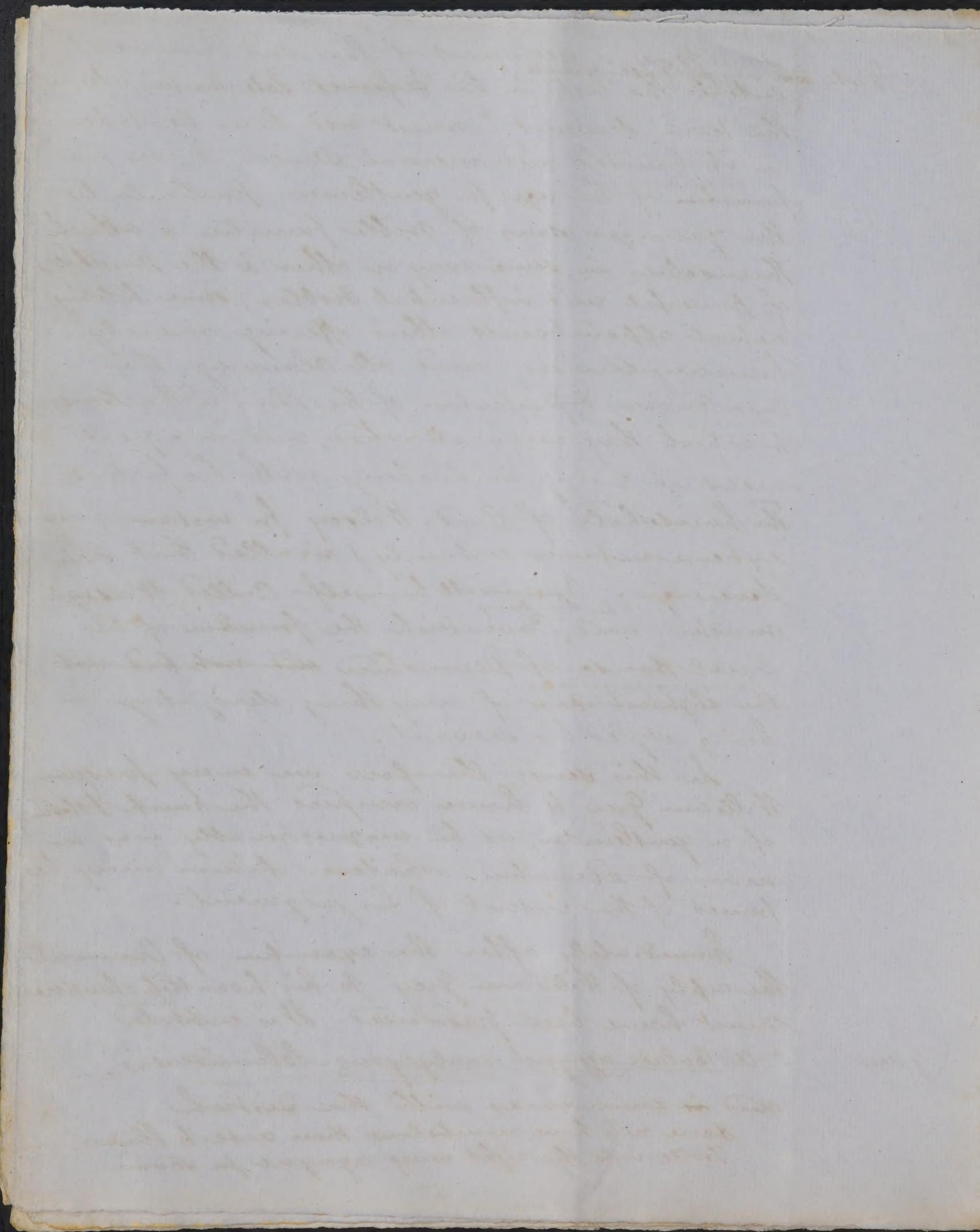
Immediately after the execution of Cromwell
the reply of William Grey to his heartless slanderer
must have been produced. It is entitled

"A Balade agaynt malicious Scamanderers".

and commences with the Distich

Here add how rumbelow thou arte to blame.

Tolle into the right way agayne for shame.



It contains eighteen Stanzas of five lines
each, and Commences

Ghyst

- { "Trolle into the way, trolle in and rebolle
- " Small chayle and lese mythe is in thy wolle
- " Thus for to sayle on a christen soule,
- " Wherfore men thynke the worthy blamid
- " Trolle into the way agayne for shame."

The first rebuke against vilifying the memory
of the dead is administered again in the third stanza.

Ghyst

- " Although Lord Cromwell a haybour was,
- " Yet I dare saye that the kyng of his grace,
- " Hath forgyuen hym that gret bespas;
- " To sayle them on dead men, thou art to blame
- " Trolle now into the way agayne for shame."

William Gray it must be confessed had great reason
to be angry, & he does not disguise it. He accuses
his opponent (very justly) of malice, that he was
"a popysche lad", that he sought to uphold the fallen
church of the Bishop of Rome, & that he was guilty
of treason for cloking & concealing the treason of
Cromwell. The three first lines of the concluding
stanza are to be noticed.

Ghyst

- " God preserve and kepe the kynges noble grace
- " With Prince Edward his sonne, to succeed in his place
- " God kepe them amoung us longe tyme and space!"

Scarcely had the blood of Thomas Cromwell dried
on the scaffold¹, or the ashes of the martyrs who
suffered ^{in Smithfield²} ~~on the 30th of July~~^{were} extinguished, when
Henry consummated his marriage with the beautiful
but treacherous Catherine Howard, who on the 8th

1 according to Dugdale, Cromwell was executed on the 20th of July, but Hall & other writers
give the 28th as the date, which was probably the true one.

2 Dr. Robert Barnes, Thomas Garret and William Jerome, three Divines were burnt ^{elsewhere} in
Smithfield on the 30th of July 1535: and Hall very —f—mainly adds —But wherefore they were
now thus cruelly executed, I knowe not."

A Preache ~~declaryng~~ the despyte of a secrete
sedycious person, that dareth not shewe hym selfe.

The distich commencing this ballad begins

His doings amouge heu men shuld not be had in place
That feareth to tell his name, and shameth to shewe his face.

We must infer from this production, that after Grays answer had appeared, something on the subject had been written by Thomas Smyth; for he says in the first verse

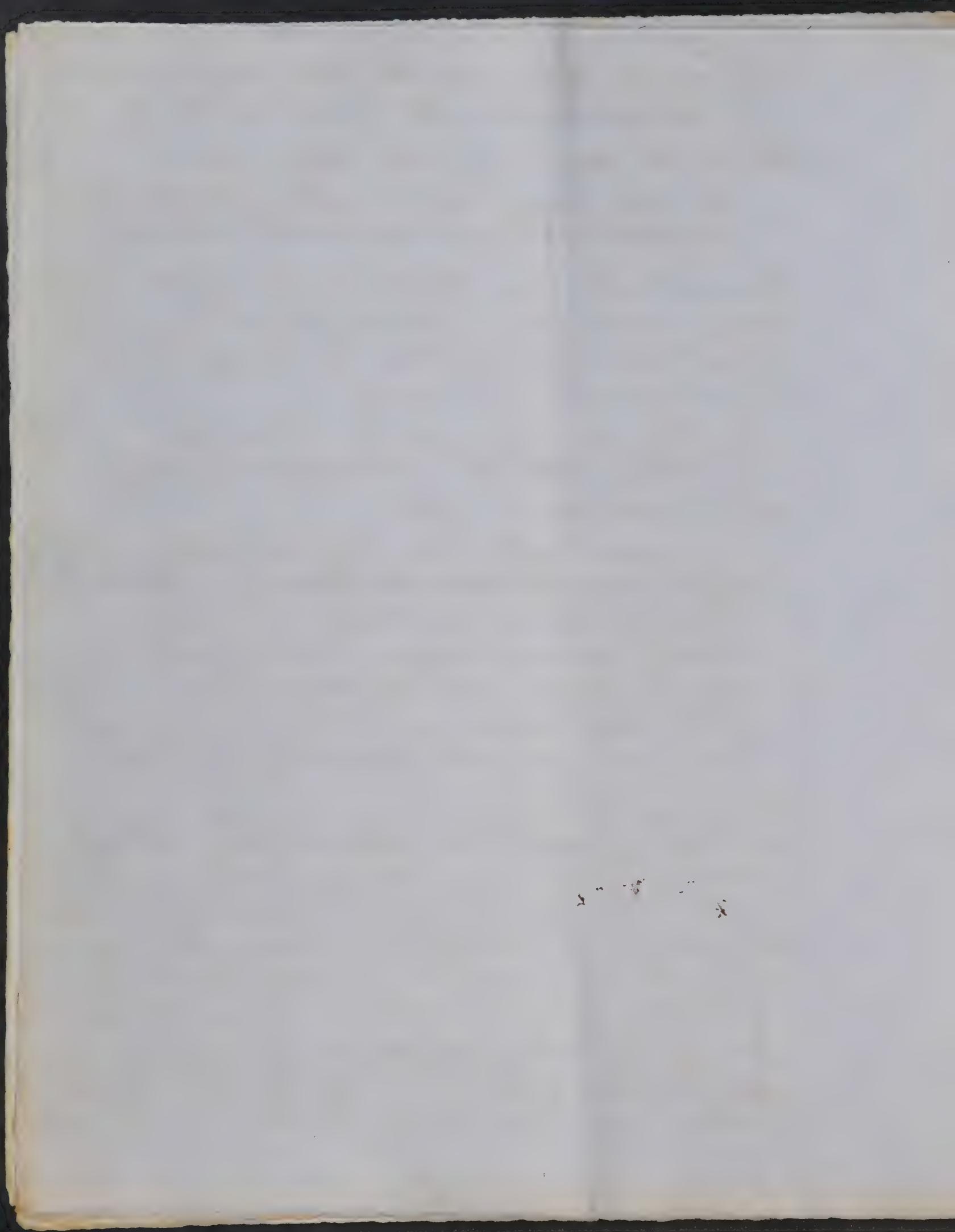
"Why I thus do wryte, is greately to be mused
"But before I departe, it shall appere more playne."

and in the second verse

"And nowe briefly to my purpose, the effecte is thys -
"Of late I wrote two lybelles, not thyngynge to offend
"But perceyvynge amouge us thynges to be amys
"Shall thyngynge and procurynge us lewdly to contende
"Of suche indecent ordre, I desyred the ende
"For the which cause onely, I take on me to wryte
"Truely in the truthe sake, and nothingynge for despyte."

What these "two lybelles" were, does not appear, but they produced some reply calling Smyth a Papist & the friend of Papists & Slanderers; which in this ballad he vehemently repudiates, & uses all manner of epithets and insinuations against the author, as *aut & p. s.* early charges him with being afraid or ashamed to own his name.

It ends with the prayer, as in Grays answer
"priso for preseruation of our noble kyng - With
"Katherine our quene" and the Prince; and after



repeating the distich at the commencement, adds—

(*G. text*)
"By Thomas Smythe, servant to the Kynges Royall
Majestye
and Clerke of the Dunes Graces Council, though moste
unworthy."

It consists of thirteen stanzas, and the margin
is plentifully garnished with quotations from
the scriptures.

The Queen Katharine as before observed was not
married or announced as Queen before the
8th of August, and it is probable this ballad
was written either towards the end of that
month or early in the next; and however
confident Smyth may have felt himself on
his high but very recent official appointment
it seems ~~evident~~^{a boldness} approaching to temerity
for a mane Courier thus openly & publicly, by
name to plunge into a Controversy on the
merits or demerits of a convicted & executed
Traitor, the agitation of which, on various
grounds must have been very sensitively felt
by his Royal Patrons.

What immediate answer was made to
this attack upon Grey does not appear, for
the next ballad in order is another from
Thomas Smyth, under the title of

a lytell ge



8th of August following held open audience at
Hampshire Court, as Queen of England; an ominous pageant
amidst such fearful tragedies; a union to end, as it had been initiated, in
blood & misery. Within this brief space, Grey's hasty and angry
reply must have been published, ^{as} it is unquestionably
after the death of Cromwell, & before the open
acknowledgment of the marriage of Catherine Howard.
For it will be seen by the concluding verse in
his ballad that only the King & Prince Edward are
prayed for, and in all the subsequent productions
^{name of the} Queen is specially introduced.

Here the Controversy might have ended; the
original Slanderer was promptly and severely
reproved by the faithful follower, who, as the
offender had published his verses anonymously, in
a similar manner had made his reply. But
now another & very important personage steps in
and takes up the poet's pen of poetical Disputation,
apparently without any connexion with either of
the former disputants; and disdaining the shelter
sought by them ~~other~~ too, boldly puts his name
to his first production; which he calls

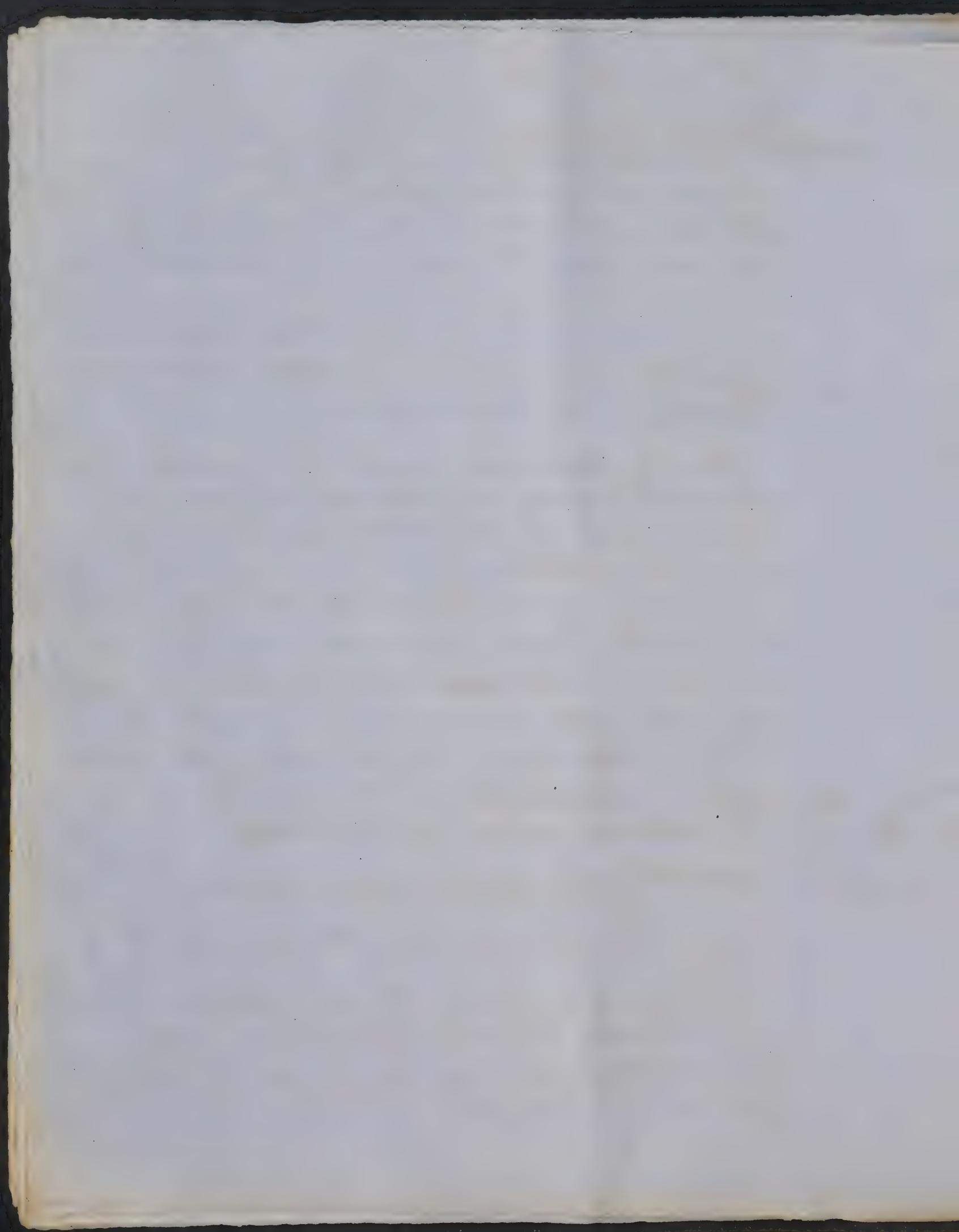
"A lytell treatise against sedicious persons."

This, as in the former instances, commences with a
dithieh, -

To holle awaie or holle in, let not holle spare
If holle tolle truly tolle, holle nedeth not to care.

The first ^{songs very truly} verses, describes the parties hitherto
seen in the Controversy.

Of



Of late I perused) two purpyses severall
In their kynde, clerkeley handeled / The truth for to tell
Tolle awaye and Tolle in / men do them call
Treatyng upon mater, concerningyng the lake Cromwell
The one utterly myndyng / the other to repell
Tolle awaye (the trouth is) smote bunched the quynche
And Tolle in (somwhat galled) began for to kycke.

In this ballad of thirteen stanzas the author discourses upon the merits of the two former wives but evidently leaning towards & justifying Trolle away "who, only told the truth concerning the Lord Cromwell. The precise object of the ballad appears to have been to reconcile the two "Trollers" and that all should roll on together in charity and peace towards one another; ending with the prayer for "Henry our most noble Kyng" and "Katheren our quene".

~~and many of~~
~~and all~~ The verses are enforced by quotations
from scripture in the margin, and ends ~~with~~^{after} the
repetition of the ~~prefacing~~ which appears at the head
ends as in his ~~first~~ first production

Between this and the next ballad extant, some
space of time must have intervened, enough to
have produced an answer from William Gray
and a reply by Master Singth neither of which
are in this collection. This is inferred from the form
of the next in sequence which is by Singth & is
called

~~• A healyse & clarynge the Despyte of a secrete adver-~~
~~• cyous person, that daeth not chewe hym selfe.~~

This has the desired effect and produces an answer from William Grey under the initials W. G. called

"An answere to Maister Smyth
servaunt to the Kynges Royall Majestye. And
clerk of the Quenes Graces Counsell, though
most unworthy.

"Whether ye holle in or els holle out
Ye holle untruly I loke better about -

After the above diish, it answers verse for
and almost line for line, mutatis mutandis,
the preceding ballad as the two first lines will
shew

"Where as of late two kynges ye parised
Concernyng the heason of Thomas Cromwell"
and in the same number of stanzas he flings
back all the epithets heaped upon him by Smyth
and taunts him with his profuse use of
Scripture quotations

"But blyndly have ye schamered me, good Maister Thomas Smyth
Scraping together Scriptures, * * * * *

again

"Ye scumble amunge the Scriptures, as one that were half mad
Wrestyng and writhyng them * * * * and
and he ends

"By me a poore man whose herbe if ye knewe. W.G.
Wolde be the Kynges servaunt as fayne as you."

G. West

ii

and as usual commences with a dishh

His doing amoge heue men; shuld not he haue in place
That feareth to tell his name, & shameþ to shewe his face.

part of the second verse justifies the inference above alluded to & explains ~~for~~ the purpose of the writer.

¶ And nowe briefly to my purpose, the effect is thys
¶ Of late I wrote two bytters, not thyngynge to offend
¶ But pereyvynge amoung us thynges to be awry
¶ Shyl shrynyng and procuryng us lewdly to contende
¶ Of suche indecent ordre, I desyred the ende
¶ For the whych cause onely, I loke on me to myle
¶ Truely for the kneths sake, and nothing for despyle.

This in thirteen stanzas repels the charge of Papist-
that had been brought against him, & heaping upon
Grey many hard epithets of traitor, slanderer, &c.
urging him to tell his name

Though as a burkyng Sorrel, your name you woll not write
Bothe you shalbe knownen, and your deuylable despyte:

ending with the prayer for the King, Queen & Prince, & as in the former ~~present~~ ^{present} ~~Shout~~ adding "by Thomas, brother Stewart".

As may be supposed, Thomas Snygh, flushed with the possession of Office, which his opponent evidently envied, loses no time in making a reply, and at the same time, from the title he gives to the piece, intimating that it will the last notice appearance he intends to make in the controversy. It is called

*G best bays
small* An Envoye from Thomas

Snygh, upon th' answer of one W.G. Lurkyng in
Lorell's Deine / for feare men shuld hym see.

after this poetical heading comes the usual
distich, which as in every former case give
a sort of key to the mind of the subject of
the verses.

"Whether I holl here, or holl ther, I wyl so holl aboute
& That in my hollynge, I do trust, as you are, to holde you oute

This in sixteen stanzas only multiplies former
personal abuse, still taunting his opponent with
his endeavour to ~~hide~~ ^{cryual} by all means to hide his name,

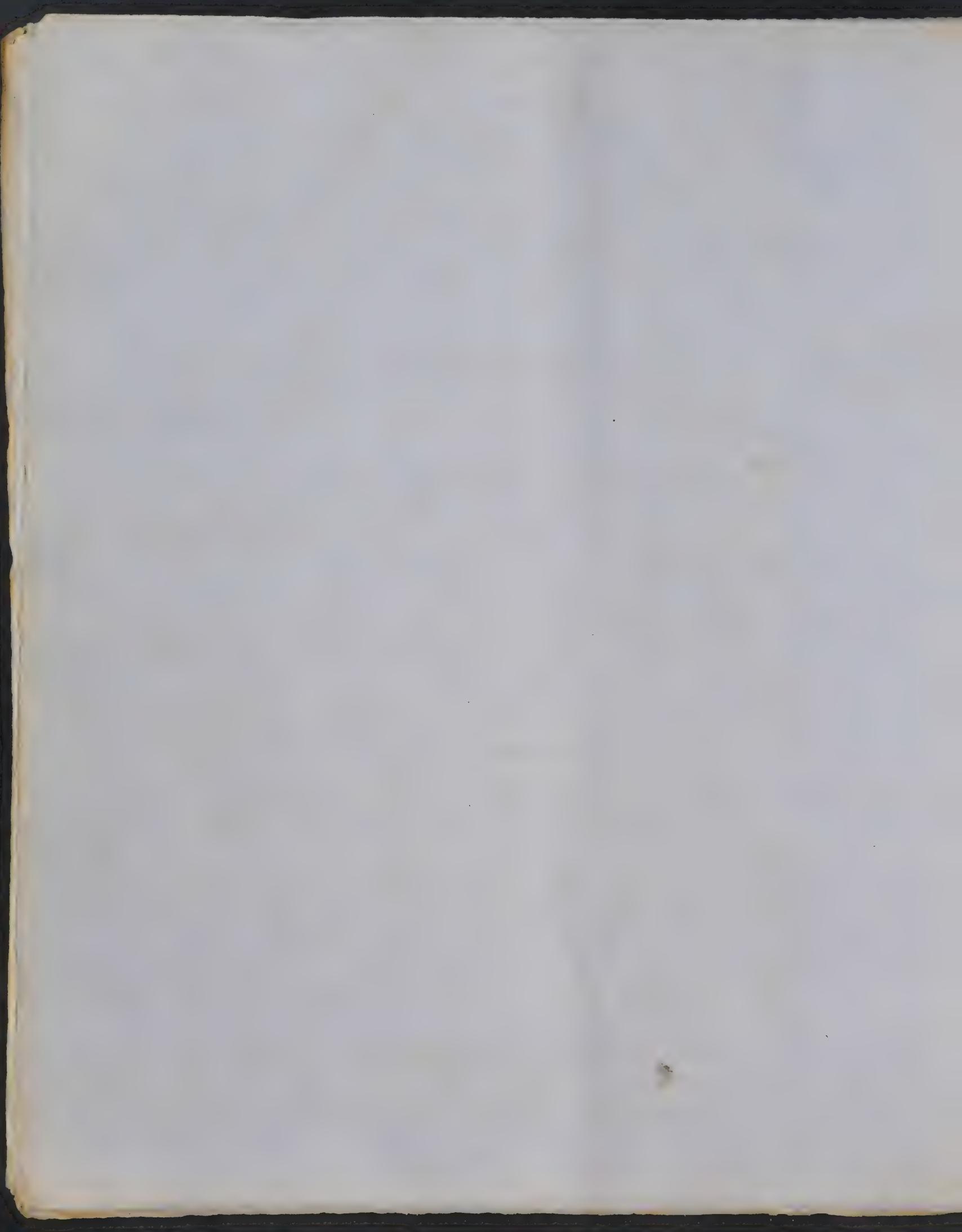
"But it will not helpe you though a whyle there be delaye"

"Iyme shall by your colour be it respect, blackes or graye".

The last word evidently being a pun upon the
name, which though not avowed was no doubt
known to Snygh from the outset.

This received an answer concurred in the same
spirit & Called

The returner of Thay M. Snyghes Envoy
Servant to the Kynges Royall Majestye and Clerk of the
Queens Graces Counsell (though most unworthy.)



Ghyb

- Tolle-here, tolle-there, tolle out, tolle in
- Ye tolle away & tolle aboute lyke a blynde fyn.
and as in former answer by Graye, ^{cusynsh} verse ^{repeated} for verse, rhyme for rhyme & in some instances ^{verse} repe ^{verse} in the concluding ^{verse} also repeats, it praying for the King and Queen Katherine and "Edward our Payne that most odiferous thyng" is repeated entire.

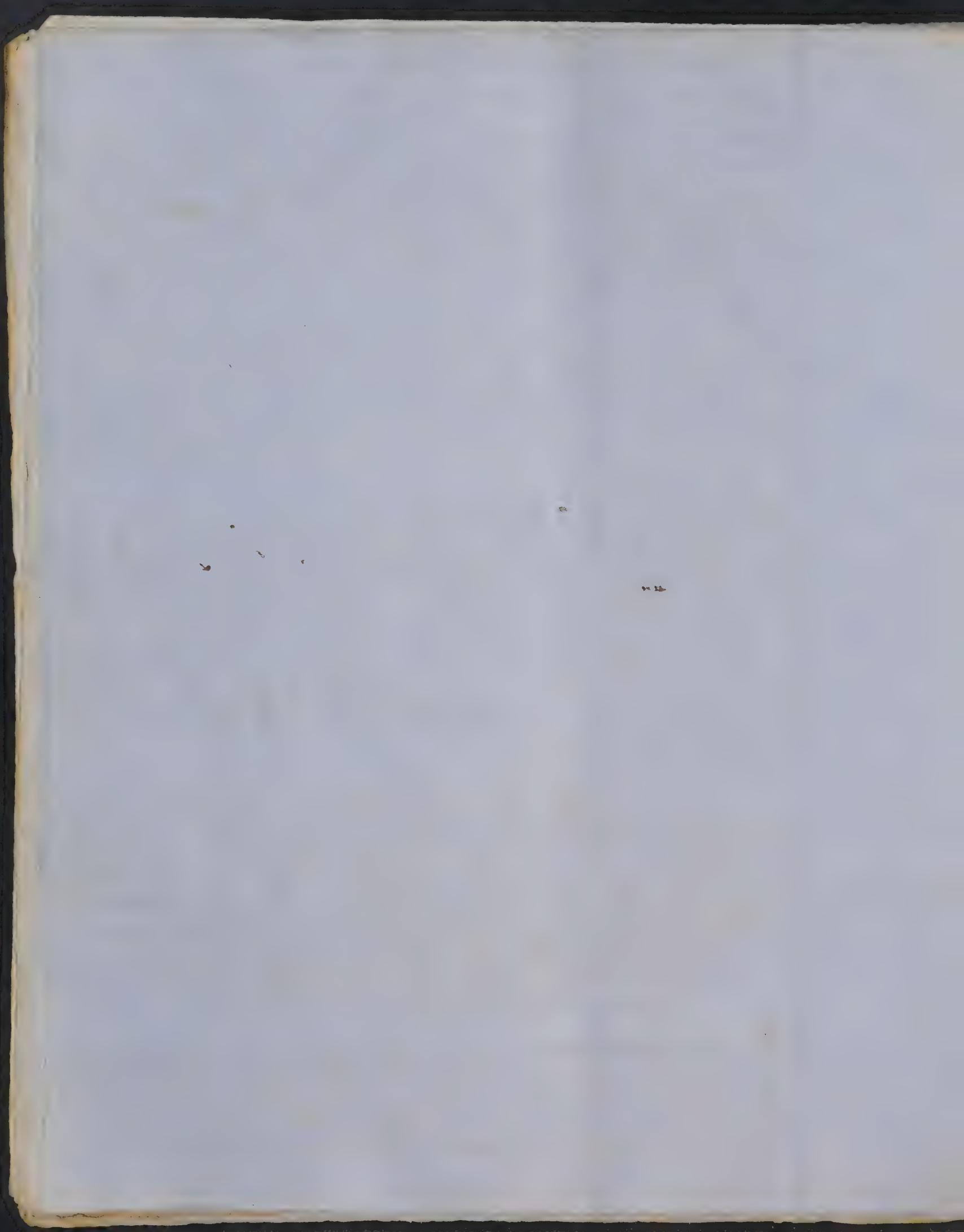
Abuse and vituperation as between the principal opponents, at this point seem to have exhausted all their force and the controversy, as far as they are concerned, at this point is brought to a termination.

But a fresh attack breaks out in a new direction; the two principals having retired from the contest, a namesake if not a relation of Master Thomas Smyth, makes a great onslaught on his antagonist William Gray; and the title of his production is so entirely original that it must be given at length, ^{in manner & forme} even at the risk of repetition elsewhere.

(large) An Artificiall Apologie, articularlye

answeringe to the obstreperous Obiamynges of one W. G. Evanselyd to the vituperacion of the pyumphant hollyngc Thomas Smyth. Repercusfed by the right redolent & wondrous rhetorician R. Smyth P. with annotations of the mellifluous and misheall Master Mynterme marked in the margin for the emulacion of certen obscure obelisks, to thende that the imprudent lector shulde not hubbale or halldane in the labyrynt of this lucubrationuncle

This redoubtable Rethorician R. Smyth. in a ballad of twenty four stanzas, breaks out into a potencial laudacion of alle the smiths that ever were and to the high exaltacion ^{ther} one of Thomas Smyth in



particular, who being lineally descended from
" — the smyght that shod saynt Georges horse"
necessarily inherited more talents and virtues than
any of the Grays ever could pretend to
" Bewyest the Smythes & Grayes, no doute ther is greet oddes,"
" Loke in his vitas patrum, — — — — —
" Howe Smyths have bene Byshoppes, Saynts & almost Goddes."

He asserts many of Smith's good qualities & requirements
and if he had committed any fault, the King's Grace's
pardon would discharge.

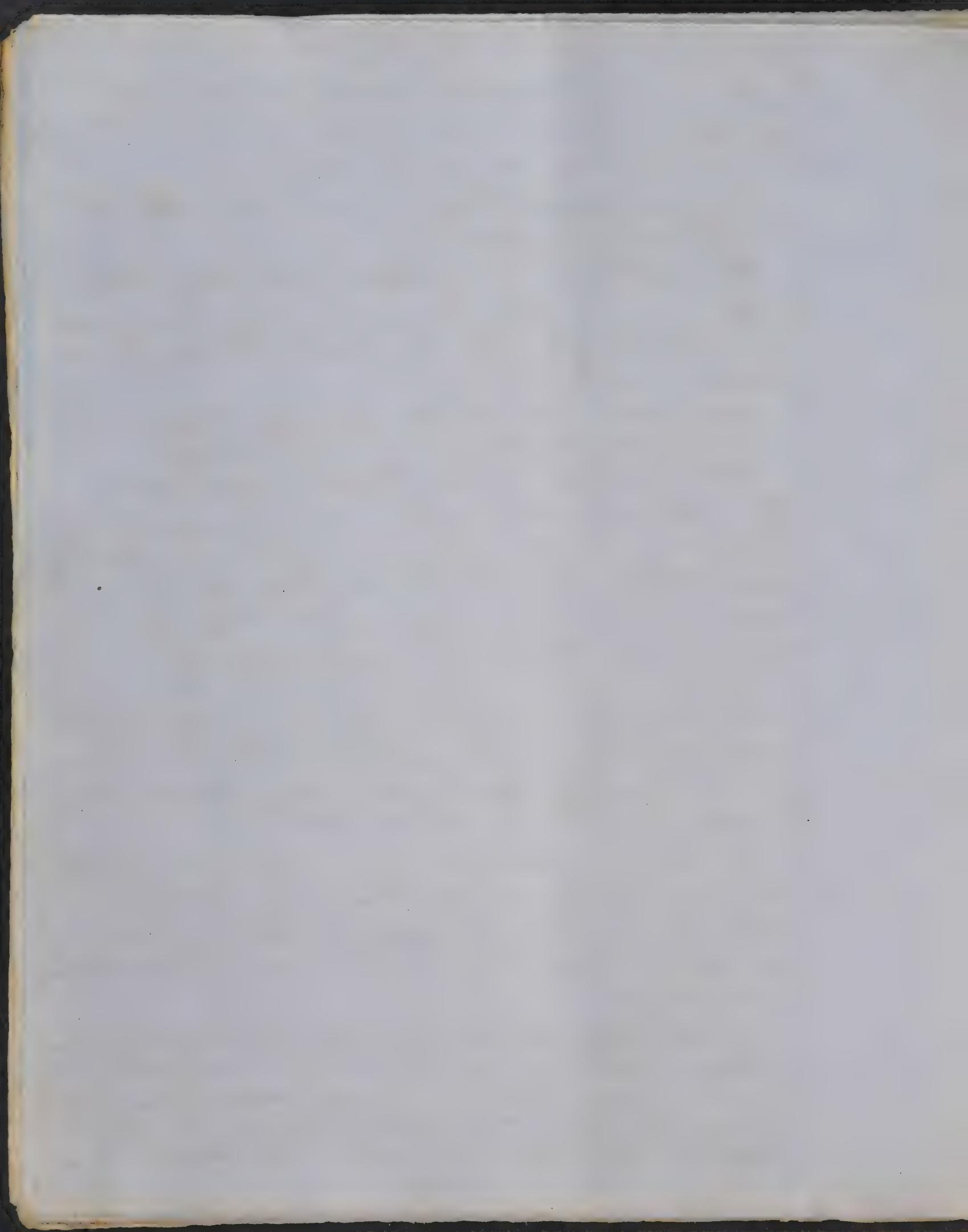
- " Mo thynges than that, which elles myght hap to bynge
- " Both hem and you, but skant to walke at large
- " Within an yron grade, your Christmas songe to syng".

This as the sequel will shew was ministerially prophetic. And thus after a great quantity of personal abuse lavished upon poor William Graye, by name, he ends with the usual prayer for the King Queen &
" Edwarde ourre Pynce, that ympe emperyal".

The name "Impe" is here given as a term of endearment and in that sense it is used by the Chronicler Hall in announcing his birth "In Octobre [1537] on Saint Edwardes even, was borne at Hampton Court the noble Impe prince Edward".

It must be mentioned that, according to the title, the musical Master Mynterine has elucidated R Smith's verses by numerous Latin quotations "marked in margin", rather more satirical than "mellifluous".

The R Smyth P. was probably the learned Popish divine of that name who in 1581 was Registrar of the University of Oxford and in 1587 was Regius Professor of Divinity there, a violent partisan of loose unsettled principles. He recanted under Queen Eliz. was



restored to all his preferments & academical honors by Mary, recanted again in Elizabeth's reign, and died abroad in 1585.

The controversy had now also excited much attention, wiser heads and clearer judgment saw the danger of its proceeding ^{to} any greater length, and endeavored to heal the wounds already given. One of these mutual friends puts his advice in the same form in which the antagonists had carried on contest, and publishes a mediatorial broadside with the following poetical title

A Pamphlet compiled by G. T.

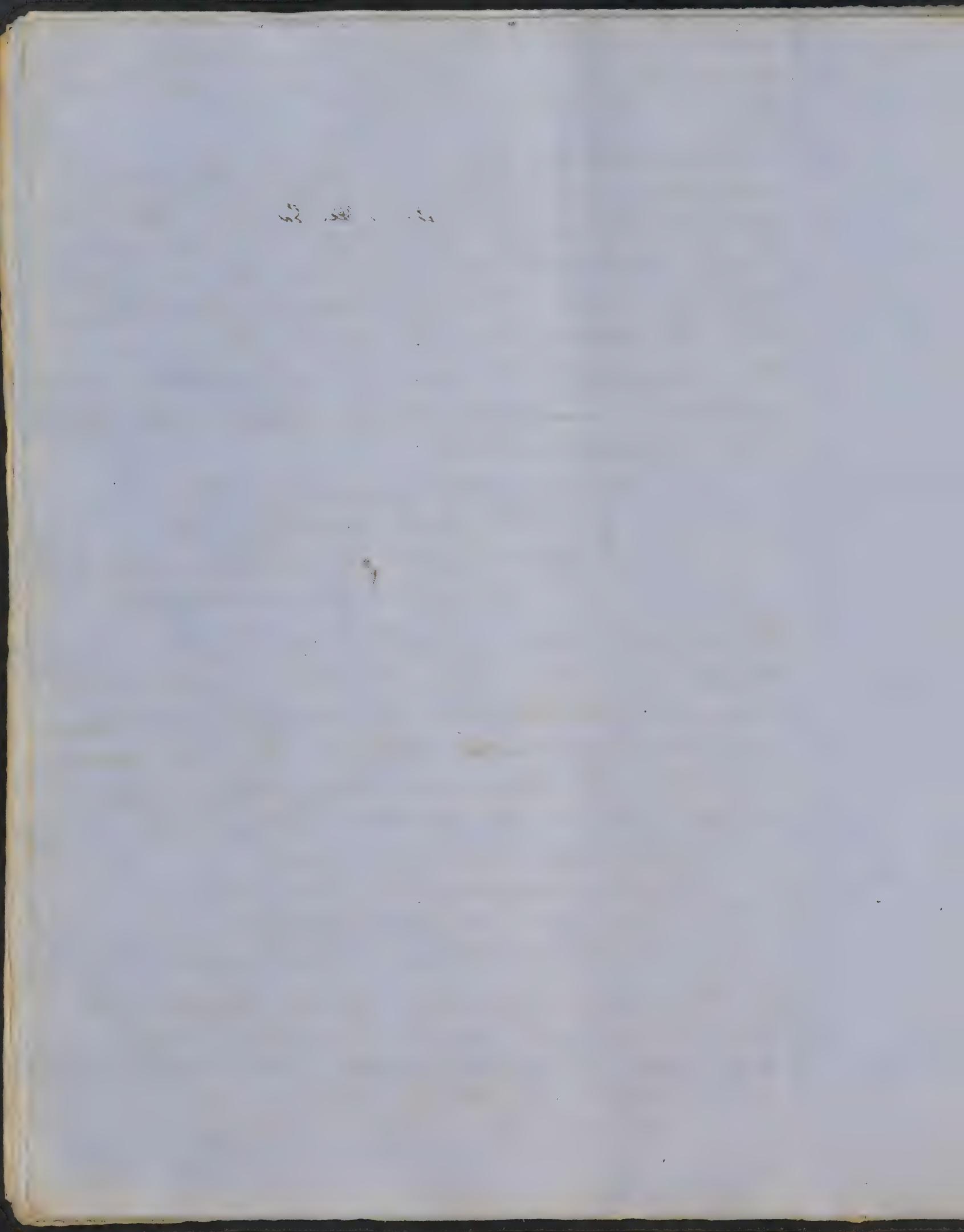
*P. Master Smyth and Wylliam G.
Reuenge them both, for the love of our lorde
To growe at last to an honest accorde.*

This he endeavours to effect in twenty one stanzas of eight lines ^{each}, and whoever G. T. was it must be ^{assured} both his poety & good sense were farre superior to those whom he undertook to advise. The four first lines of his poem exhibit at once his mirth & his style.

"The fynest wyt that is alve
" Cannot oervyse by henge nor pen
" The shyfeful malice to descriue
" That reyngeth now in dyverse men."

He blames both parties; Master Smyth for his eager defense of the knave that first wrote a hole upon the Lord Cromwell, and that his was not justified in ^{railing upon} "condescaring" William G. "for blamynge his his ancharyte."

Graye



page, under his ^{curious} & ^{inquisitorial} vigilance, Mr. G. is censured
for his sudden and angry replies, to Master Bay-

who

"A lethy answer were strake dry wyte

"With chekke for chekke, and spyle for spyle"

and then after showing the multiplication of
insult and recrimination on both sides, utterly
regardless of charity and good feeling, urges them
to mutual forbearance and reconciliation.

This ends the war, but not the consequences.
Percy in the early part of the sixteenth Century
was a dangerous luxury, and pooh were most
prosaically answerable for their misdeeds.

Percy could not afford shelter any better or
safer shelter than the Sanctuary at Westminster,

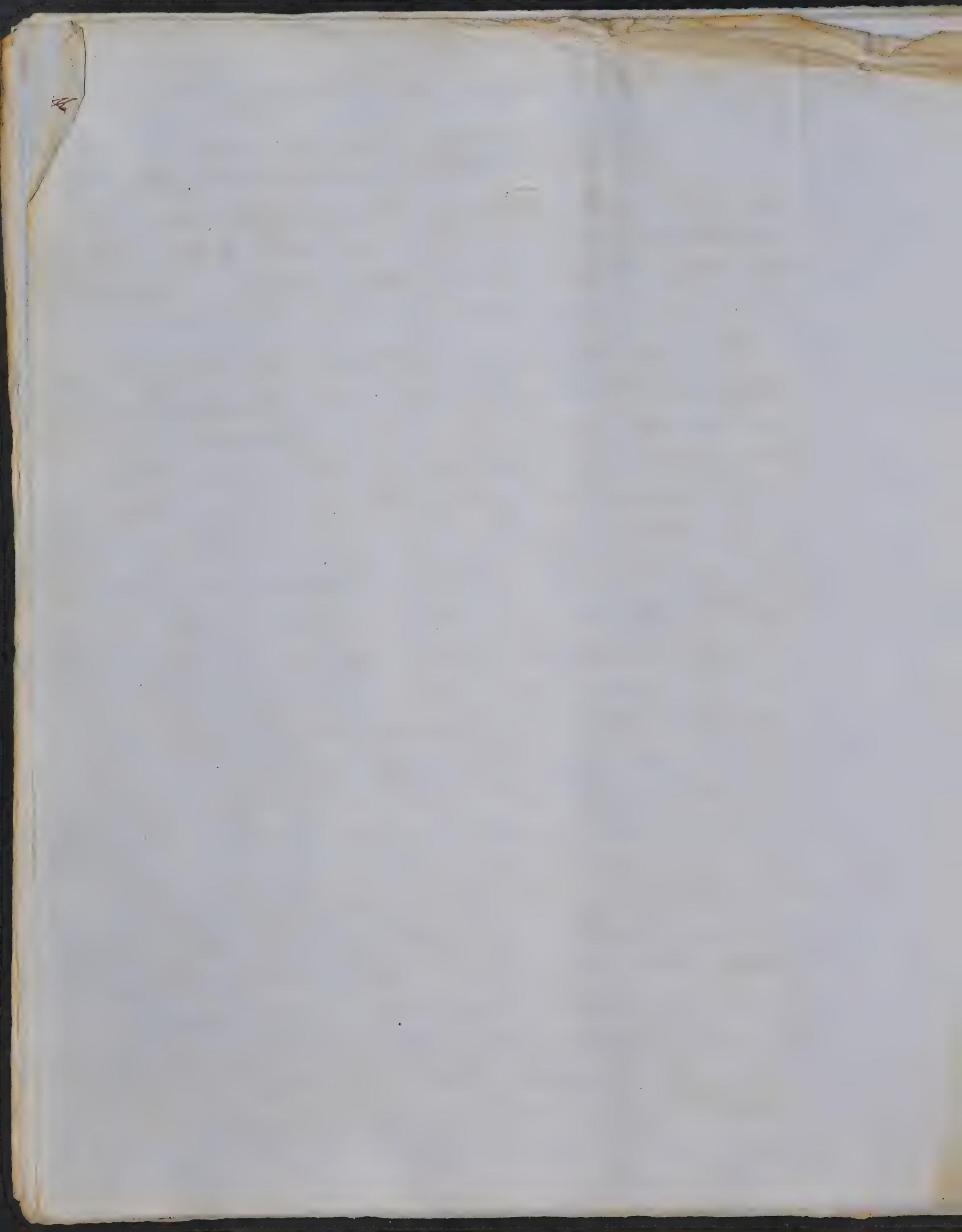
nor could the inspiration of genius save the
^{the people} Earl of Surrey from the Scaffold and the Corpse.

Throughout all Surrey's productions there is
an arrogant assumption of superiority: he
felt & exhibited his position high in office, in
the immediate presence of royalty & in the
possession of great natural abilities, he could
not fail of creating a sensation even if he
did not deserve success. We may imagine

^{count like of the best} ~~the forcible~~ volatile ^{and} ~~best~~ ^{and} unprincipled
Katherine Howard listening with delight to
every production of "The Clerk of the Queen's

Graces Council" regardless of the consequences
to their royal mistress or her distinguished courtiers.

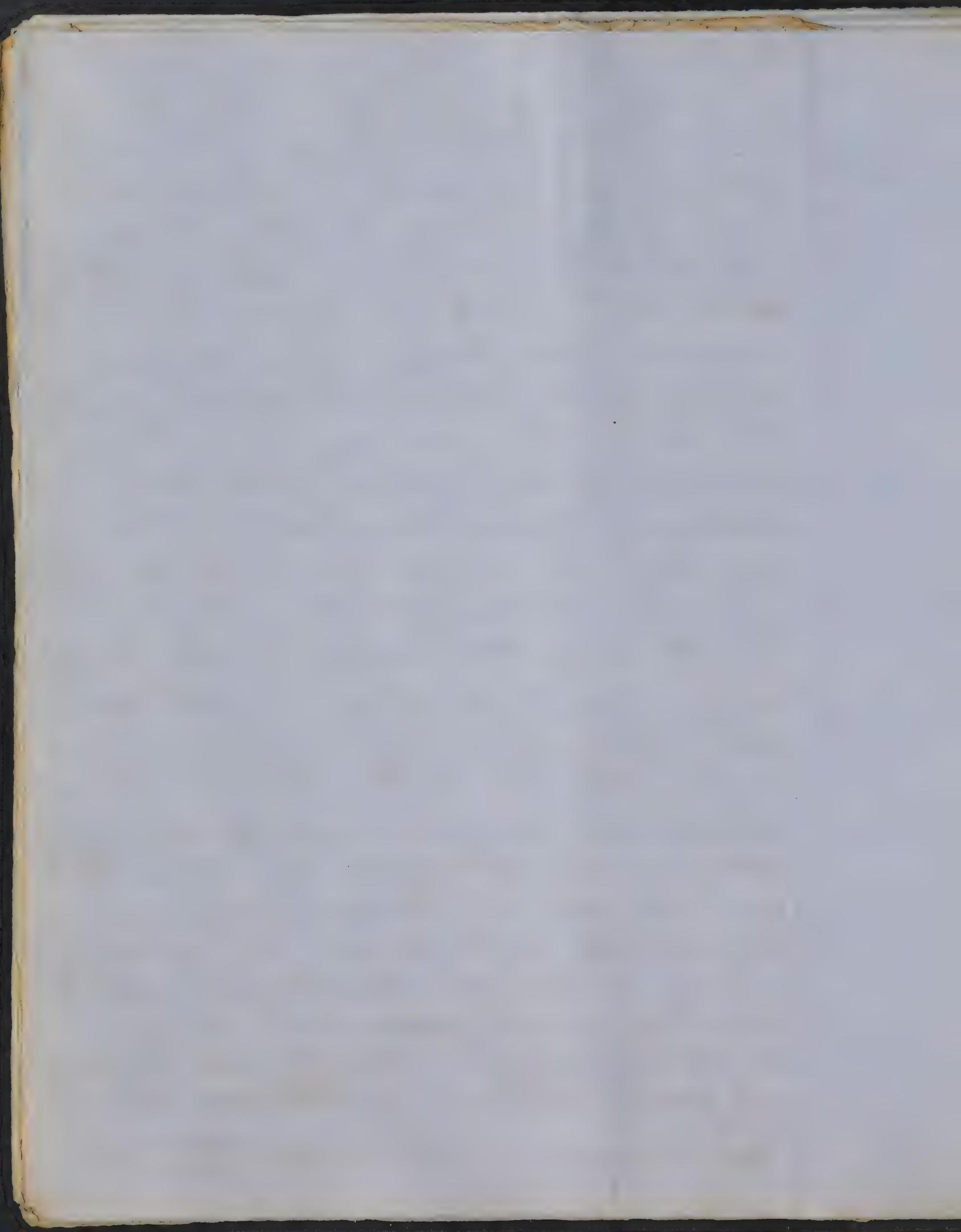
But the triumph of the ^{who rejoiced} Peepish Party in the
^{downfall} death of Cumnell had but slender hold on



the Publick opinion. The principles of the reformation as elicited by the fallen Minister had gained so ^{tenacious} hold upon the most influential persons at Court. He had still many powerful friends to whom his memory & his reputation were dear, & Henry VIII's ^{publick} ~~secret~~ bethels took a fitting opportunity to insinuate into Henry's mind that the conduct of the Clerk of the Queen's ^{"though most unorthodox,"} Council, in thus ^{publick} acting as principal in such a controversy, was of a dangerous tendency, and gave rise to a scandal that should not be tolerated in the Court of his young and beautiful Consort. And here the invaluable words of the Privy Council Registers come to our assistance with singular effect, identifying all parties, and giving an incontrovertible state to the whole transaction.

The first indication of His Royal displeasure appears on the 30th of December 1540. The Court were then at Hampton Court enjoying the festivities of the season & the ^{lucky} ~~luckless~~ frothday of R Smyth, that both tho Smyth & William Gray might hapfer purchase "sing their Christmas songs" within the walls of a prison only escaped fulfillment by ^{little} ~~more~~ than a week.

The following entry appears occurs
On the Day above named, it ~~affo~~ is entered in



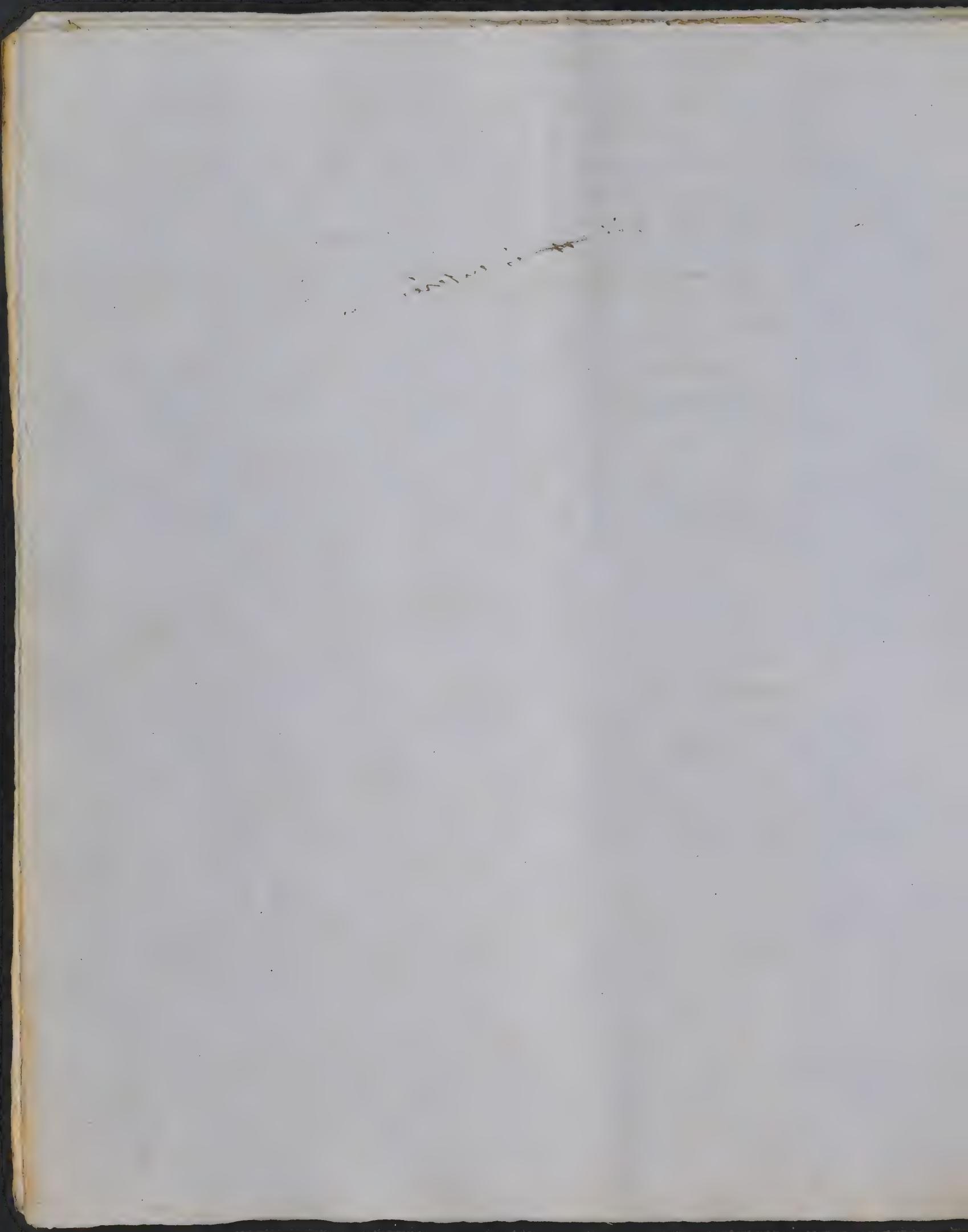
the Council Register

"Three several letters of appearance were written, one to Richard Bamby, the other to Grafton of London, printers, and the third to Willm Gray to appear before the Council upon London, 2nd, at 10th of the clock in the morning."

A ~~several~~ letter of appearance does not appear to have been issued ^{at that time} for Master Smyth, the offence he held about the Queen rendering it unnecessary, a verbal message by an officer of the Council being sufficient to secure his attendance. The Council seems to have been puzzled how to designate the offence for which they were to answer, and the fact of its coming before the Council at all, shews that the affair must have acquired very considerable notoriety before such an august body would ^{be called upon to} interfere. The offence was not treason, it was not sedition, ^{neither} as it ~~said~~ heresy; the happy name of "Invechies" was hit upon, ^{and} which they were called to answer.

On the 2^d of January 1841. the Council met, but nothing was done on the appears on the Minutes relative to the Invechies; but other parties were then examined ~~relative~~ concerning "a seditious epistle written by Melancton against the Act of Six articles": it is probable however that both Smyth & Graye were in attendance. On the next Day however, the 3^d of January

Thomas Smyth Clerk of the Queen's Council and Willm Graye sometime servant to the late Lord Cromwell were examined of the cause of their writing Invechies one against another, and



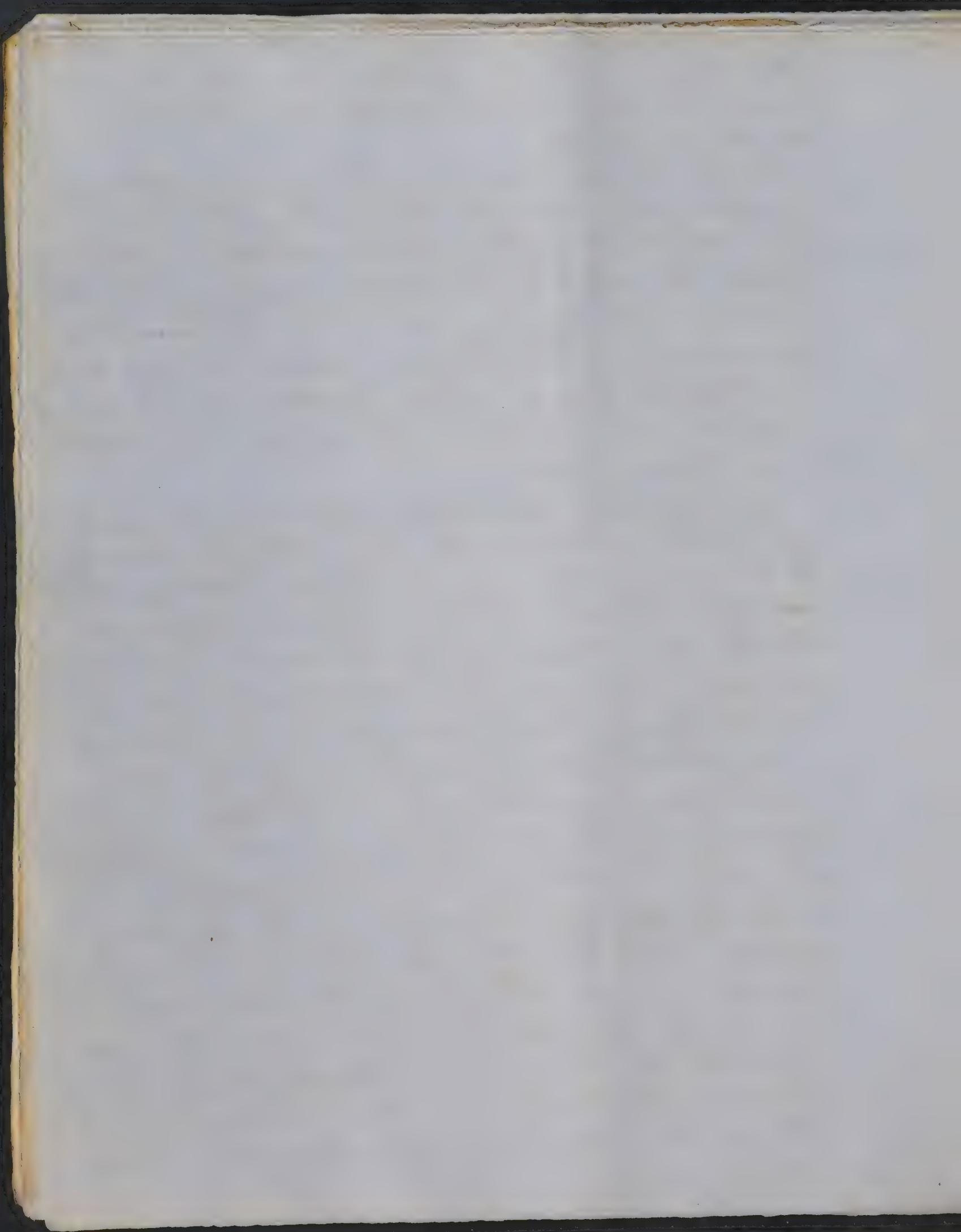
after long examination of them they were commanded
to attend upon the Commissary the next morning
at ~~the~~^{the} of the Clock.

Richard Bankes noted to be the propagator of the said
Invechies, and examined thereof, denied the same, and
laid the faulke to Robert Redman deceased and Richard
Grafton, the which Richard Grafton confessing that he
had not only printed part of the said Invechies,
but also had in his keeping a certain sedicious epistle
in English tongue written by Melanchton, contrary
to the Acte of Six articles for Chren Religion, was committed
to the Tower's ward.

Two points in the above interesting minute
are worthy of observation, one strongly illustrating
the habits and manners of the age. Nothing is more
curious to observe in the progress of civilization than
the change of hours for the transaction of public
business, and it would put the good temper if
not the loyalty of a modern Privy Councillor to
a very severe test to be summoned to meet
at Hampton Court so early as ^{the} 7th of Clock in the
morning on the 3^d of January, in the very depth
of winter & full one hour before daylight.

The other point for observation is the singular
assertion of Richard Bankes that he was not
concerned in the printing of the Invechies, when
his name appears at full length in the imprint
of no less than four of them "Imprinted at London by
Rycharde Bankes. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum"
We are at a loss to conjecture how he could have

G. Bent
& Wal



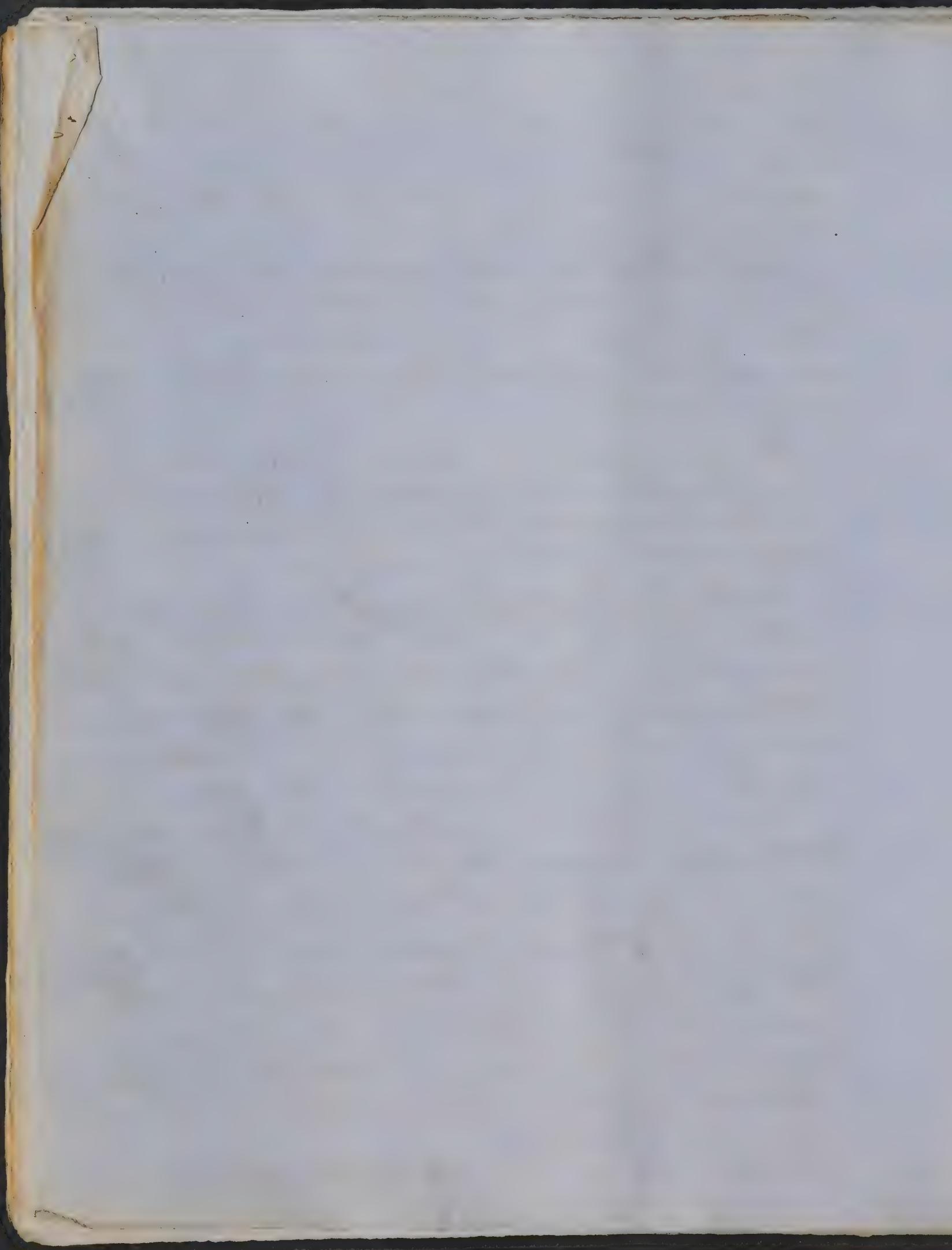
dared to utter such a "pesyfurous lyce" unless we can suppose the Privy Council were discussing the matter without having copies of the "Inventories" before the Board; and even in that case, the assertion, so easy of contradiction by other parties, seems very extraordinary.

Richard Grafton who confesses that he had printed only part of the "Inventories" his name does not appear to any; but as two of them are without imprints, they may have been of his production.

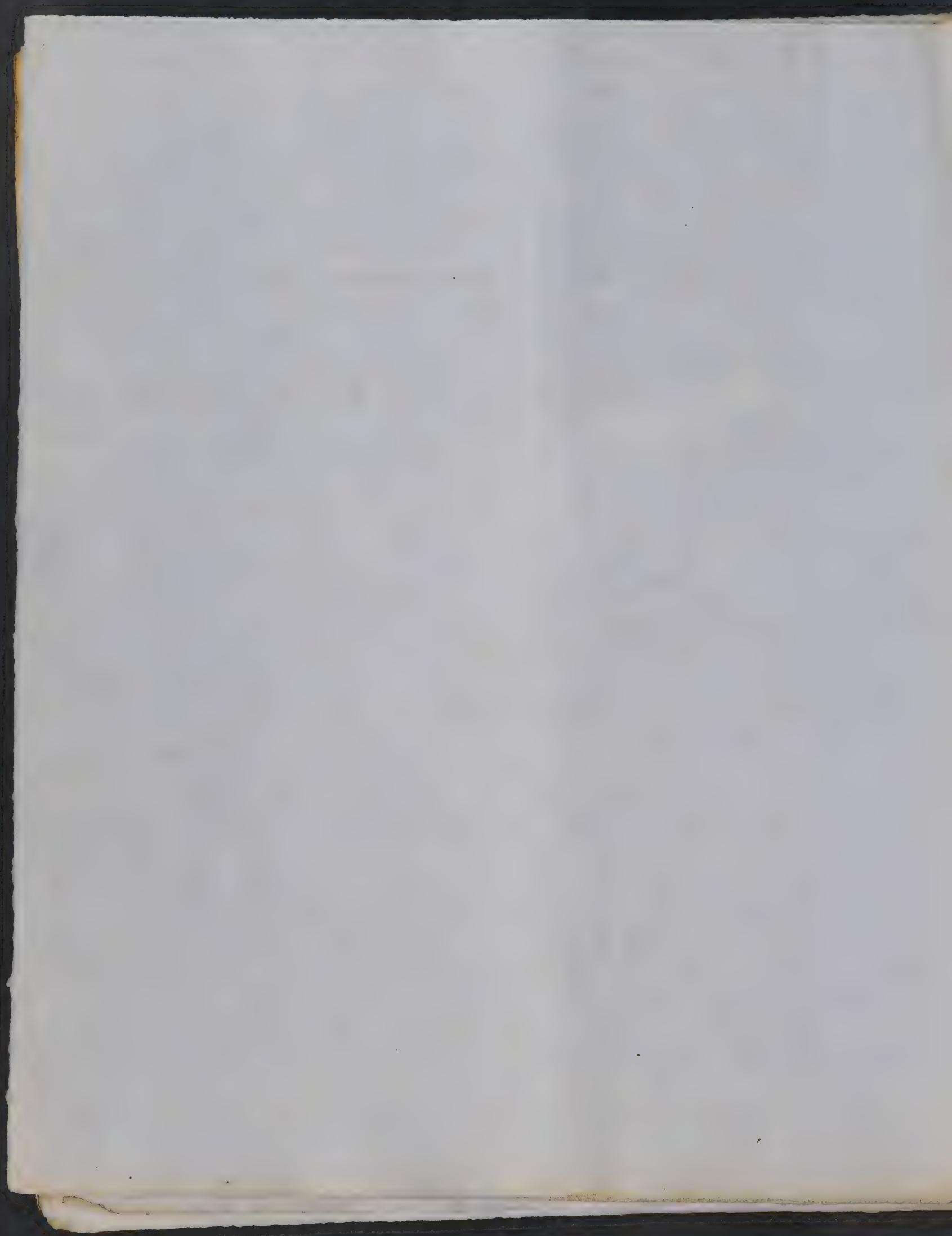
The commitment to the Popers ward was only a mode of temporary restraint, from whence parties were either discharged, or committed to safer custody in stronger prisons.

On the 4th of January the affair was again under examination, and Thomas Smyth, Willm. Grage, Richard Grafton, Thomas Walpole and Thomas Cottisford, print, were committed to the Flyt, there to remain during the Kinges pleasure. Walpole and Cottisford were not concerned in the affair of the inventories, but were implicated in the printing of Melancthon's "Seditious epistle" in which Grafton was also a party. On the 8th of January following John Gough of London, printer, was sent to the Flyt for publishing and selling seditious books; and as his name appears in the imprint of the first of these "Inventories" it is only fair to assume that he only shared the same fate as the rest for the same cause.

Never was a more effectual stop put to the



the efforts of political genius than this. We cannot but admire Henry the VIIIth's strict impartiality in the close of this controversy; Couriers, followers, authors, printers and all concerned are safely lodged in "The Fleet", there to remain during the King's pleasure; and there we must leave them; for the records of the Privy Council ~~are~~ silent afford us no further information about them. How they were released from Durante's rule, we have no evidence. Sir H. Nicholas in his preface to his 1st vol. of Proceedings of the poor Privy Council p. xxxvi. relating the occurrences which led to the committal of all the above parties, from the absence of any subsequent minute respecting them, suggests that they probably remained a considerable time in confinement, and as the original Register extends for two years beyond their committal, ^{at first sight} such appears to be a natural inference; but, as according to the minute they were committed to the Fleet to remain there during the King's pleasure a mere letter under the King's signature would be sufficient for their discharge, without the intervention of the Council, and this sufficiently accounts for no other notice of them occurring in the Council Register. The safer inference therefore may be that they did not remain long in confinement, the affair being more ridiculous and annoying than dangerous, the royal clemency ^{so}, probably not long withheld from them.



So ends one of the most curious incidents, connected with the history of our early English Poetry. How far it may have been instrumental in fomenting the germs of that terrible storm that was so soon to burst over the head of the unhappy Catharine Howard, it is difficult ^{perhaps vain} to conjecture. Within ten months from the committal of Master Smyth the only remains of his royal mistress was a headless & dismoured trunk.

But the interesting question now arises - Who really was this Master Smyth, ^{"clerk & duetres Graces"} Counsell, though most unworthy? That he was of good connections about the Court, his office sufficiently ~~the head~~ is sufficient evidence; his productions shew him to be a wit of the age, a man of education and a scholar. His redoubtable Chamber the "volumine rhetorician R. Smyth" in his "Artificiall Apologie", describes him as a honelled gentleman of great acquirements far beyond his opponent & the ordinary run of educated men of the time.

"It wylle a good whyle or you Master Graye
Have such qualtyes as Master Smyth hath
He speakest even as good French, I dare well saye
As any Popenay betwene this and Baske"

"Syr he hathe bene in Parys, fare beyonde the see
Where thou durst never yet pepe out of thy bore
And I my selfe dyd here hym once saye
With so stame a loke, "Dieu vous done bon jour"
That ever since I thought hym ryght well worthy
To have the lytle rounme, within the kynges Tore."

After such an astounding bit of French said
soo with a stern looks, and the evidence of his

On the 8th of January 1541.

fol 106.

"John Grugh of London Printer was sent to the
Flyt for printing & selling of sedycious booke" and
as his name appears in the imprint of the first
ballad "against malice, Scamander" it is probable
his share in the "Innechies" only only produced the
same fruit that fell to the lot of his brother Printer.

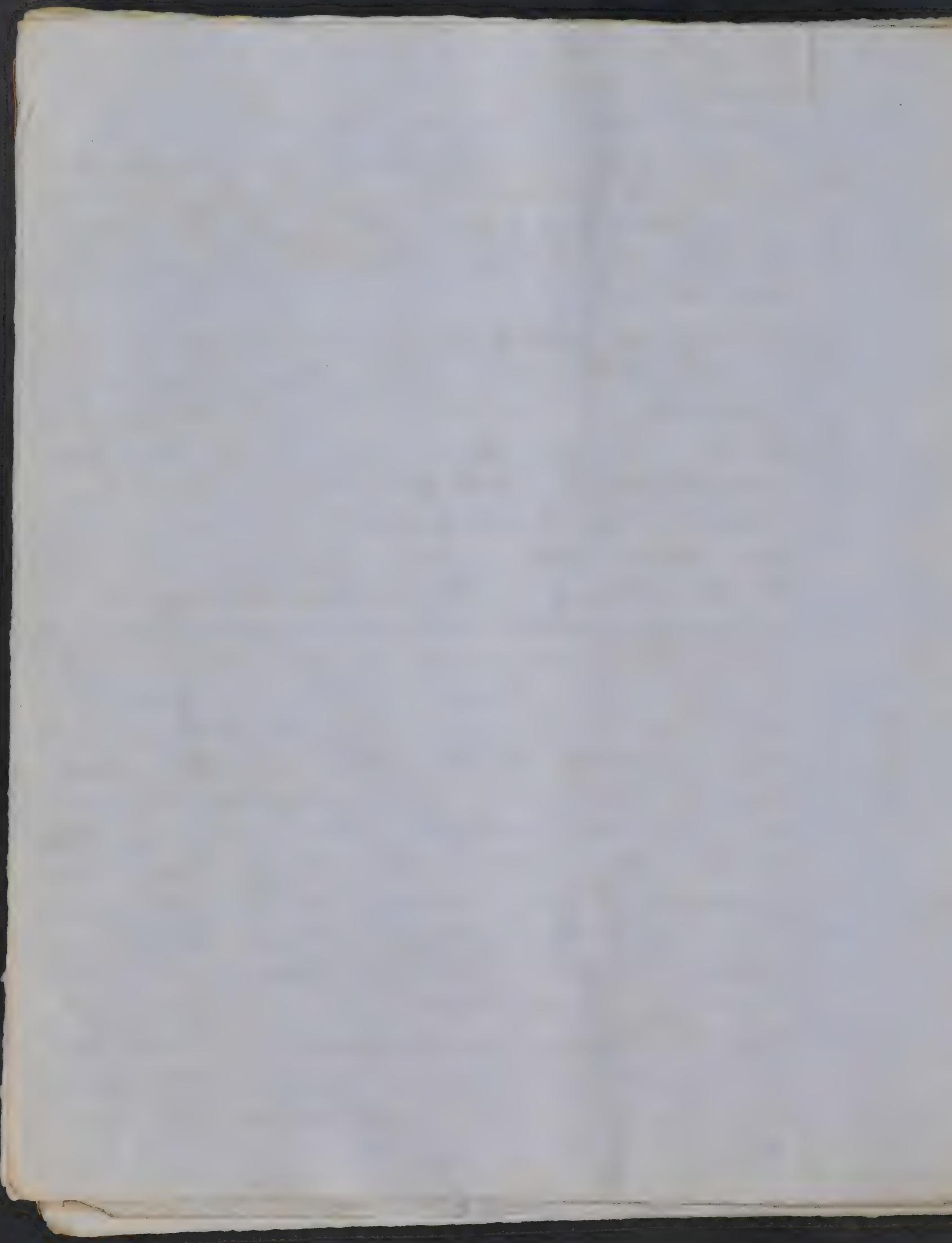
will be sold
at fol 340.

Buy ends 22 July 1543.

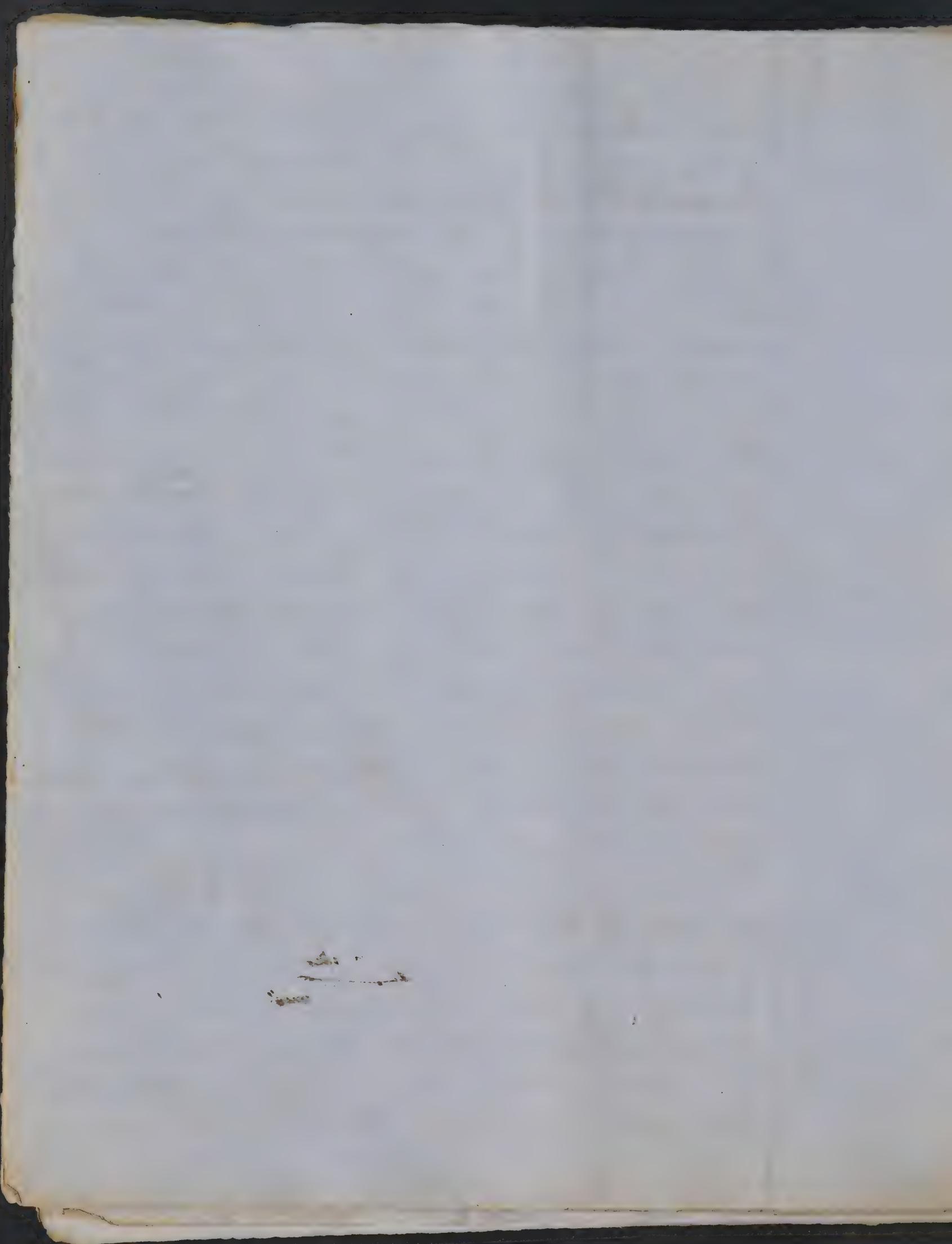
having been in Paris faire beynde the see, we cannot
be surprised at seeing him in a very prominent office
at Court and the favorite of royalty.

But these descriptions almost ludicrous as they seem
~~indication of many passages in full late~~ & clearly Thomas Smith the Scholar and
counselor of the reigns of Henry VIII & his son Edward VI the
ambassador the Statesman & Senator of Elizabeth - Sir
Thomas Smith.

The biography of Sir Thomas Smith as elucidated by Spynhe
and followed by subsequent biographers of him, will
sufficiently permit of this curious but hitherto unknown
episode in his life. He was born in the year 1513,
entered Cambridge and soon in 1526 he entered Queen's
College Cambridge & was with John Cheke who chosen
Kings Scholar, became Fellow in 1531 and in 1533 read
the Greek lecture, & with Cheke for two during the two
following years studied to introduce a finer pronunciation
of ~~that~~ ^{language} Greek which finally prevailed throughout the
University. In 1538 he was made University ~~Master~~ and
went abroad in 1539 in the 27th year of his age. While
at Paris he used to lecture publicly, specially in Greek
Spynhe states that from Paris he travelled into Italy, and
staying some time at Padua took his Doctor's degree there
and then coming home, retired to his old College, a very
accomplished Person, and in 1542 being thirty years
of age took the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law in Cambridge
& afterwards obtained higher ^{academical} honours. Such is the
course of his life marked out by Spynhe till
1542. & ~~Concurrent in his tract~~ There seems to
be a small ~~discrepancy~~ of information between the
time of his arrival in England from his travel
abroad

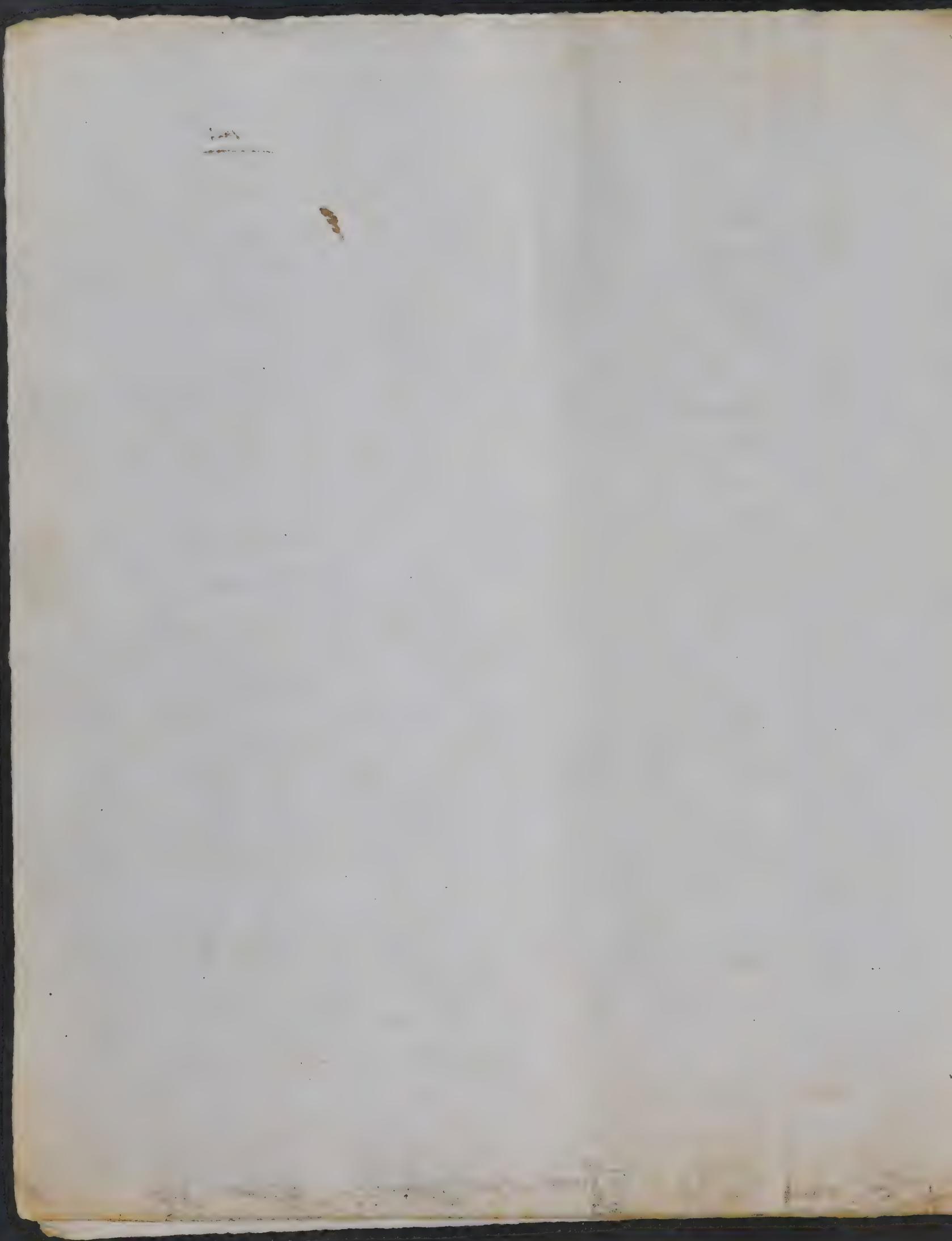


abroad and the resumption of his studious
academical pursuits at Cambridge in 1542 &
that interval will just allow of the whole
of this incident of the Controversy taking place.
~~He~~ I suppose therefore that he returned home
early or even in the middle of the year 1540
it will easily be imagined that his appearance,
his talents, his manners, his habits, would
make a very favorable impression. A travelled
gentleman, in favor with his Sovereign, the
object of his early patronage, and in the very
flower of his age, he would have been most eligible
to make his way ~~in~~ at Court at ^{that} ~~sueh~~ ^{opposite}
particular junctures. Henry was a shrewd observer
of talent and seldom failed to bring it forward
however he might make it subservient to his
own purposes. He was just married to his
new wife whom he knew to be extremely
fascinated & believed to be innocent. In the
formation of a Court & the various affairs attached
to it for her, it would be his pride to select &
approve of such as would, most agreeable to
his queen. Among such the ^{accomplished} young
traveller & Scholar Thomas Smith would (as
a Thomas Smyth did) engage his attention. The
marriage of Henry took place as before stated
early ^{but not} in August. Smith, Grange & the Painter
were all safely in prison, before within less
than five months from that date had elapsed.



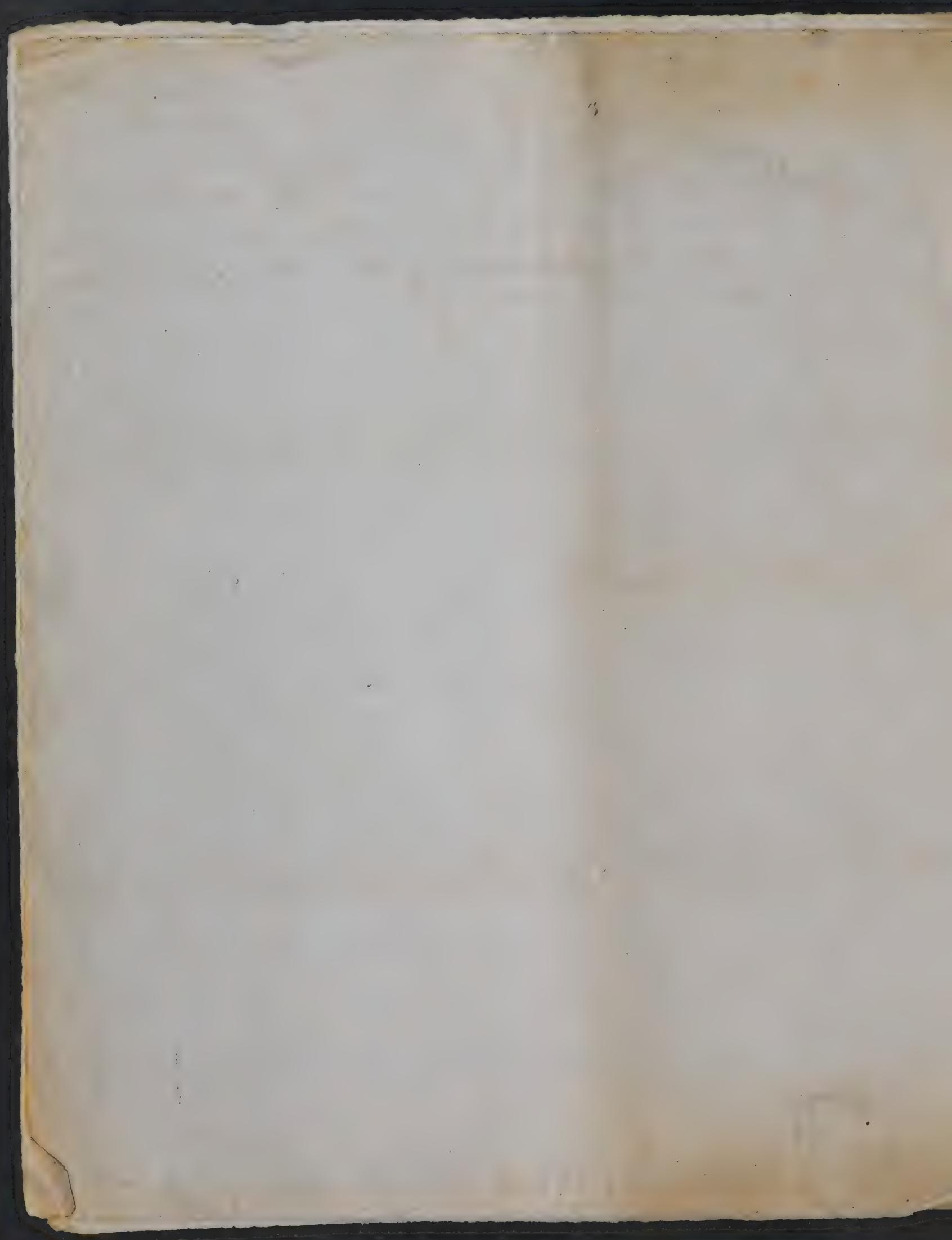
How long they remained in Prison has been
shown to be uncertain, probably not long, but
there can hardly be a doubt that Thomas Smith
Pleas of the Queen's Graces Council was deprived
of that Office & lost his station at Court. Providentially
for him that it was so, for among all the ^{number} ~~numerous~~
persons implicated & examined on the Deplorable
affair of Catharine's Delinquency, the names of
Thos. Smith nor any of the persons engaged
in the Twilling Controversy do not appear. If
therefore if therefore this were the identical
Thomas Smith, afterwards Sir Thos. Smith, what
more natural a course could he pursue
than, after escaping with his life from the perils
of his short lived career as a Courtier, he should
only be too happy to find a safe retreat & a
more genial occupation in the groves & halls
of Cambridge the University of Cambridge. Should
this hypothesis be true, it will be no little merit
that this Collection has been the means of
restoring such an interesting incident to the
biography of one of the most enlightened characters
of the Sixteenth Century.

So large a space has been allotted to the
elucidation of this curious controversy, as it
is presumed to be the ^{first} earliest instance of the
kind within the range of our ^{early} history of
early English Poetry, and as the very few writers who
have alluded to it have had but a very



12

imperfect idea of its general features. As those writers refer to no other collection in relation to the subject than ^{this in} ~~that~~ of the Antiquaries Society, it may ^{therefore} be supposed to be unique, at least in the collected form in which its ~~express~~ is now brought before the public notice.



AD

Minutes vol. ~~III~~ p. 25. 5 May 1757.

July

Thos. Hollis of Linslton Esq., a gentleman who
upon many occasions has approved himself a
well wisher and kind Benefactor to this Society, is,
presented by Dr. Ward, a large and curious collection
of State and other Papers from the time of Henry the 8th to
Charles the 1st inclusive in XII Volumes folio,
(purchased by him 23 January 1756 in one lot No. for
941 at the sale of Books belonging to Mr. Charles Davis
Bookseller in Holburne Street) in order to complete
the set of Proclamations, which he understood were
purchased for the Society some time since by Dr.
Gifford, and of which valuable collection he judged
this was originally a part. Dr. Ward at the same time
acquainted the Society that this valuable present
was intended to have been made the 14th April last
and had been deposited by Mr. Hollis with the Secretary
for that purpose; but that the adjournment of the
Society before that day, in the Easter Holidays holy days,
and the general anniversary Election of the President
Council and Officers of the Society intervening, together
with his own indisposition since had occasioned that the
Society were not earlier acquainted therewith.

The Society very thankfully acknowledged their
great obligations to Mr. Hollis for his very valuable
present

present and his intention therein; and desired Dr. Ward to acquaint him therewith.

At the time of making this ^{valuable} gift Mr. Hollis was not a member of the Society; - he was proposed ~~as~~ on the 10th of November 1757 and was admitted a Fellow on the 22 of Dec^r following *

This good example ~~has stimulated~~ set by Mr. Hollis soon ⁽¹⁶⁰²⁷⁾ stimulated others, and on 23^d. of June 1757 the following minute occurs: -

"Mr. Colebrooke presented a Collection of sundry Acts, Orders and Ordinances of the Parliament & Lord Protector during the Common wealth of England relating to the Duties of Excise &c intended as a Supplement to the large and valuable collection of State Papers lately presented to the Society by Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn Eng: - for which thanks were returned him."

* No trace of this purchase by Dr. of Prost by Dr. Giffard appears on the Minutes of the Society; but the good Dr.

Main Book Vol X. folio p 10799 18 Feb 13. 1766

Ordered, upon a motion made by Dr. Dureuil that Dr. Giffard be wrote to, by the Secretary letting him know that the Society desire he will recover for them a Book in Greek containing a Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, relating to the Coin and Coinage of this Kingdom, published by

20

by him under an order of Council at the sale of the
library of the late Martin Folkes Esq; for the use of the
Society, which book he afterwards borrowed of the
Society, the better to enable him ^{to} ~~out~~ ⁱⁿ on the Book of Coins
since published by this Society, but never returned the
said Book; it appearing by some means or other to
have got into the late Mr. Carmey's collection, now
preparing for sale by his executors.

"Mr. Mellish moved for leave to borrow of the
Society three volumes of Proclamations in Folio,
being the 6th, 11th and 15th of Car I. viz. from anno
1643 to 1659 inclusive; and leave was given
accordingly, he giving an acknowledgement in writing
with a condition expressed therein to return the
said books on demand. A note in the margin of
the Minutes states these books to have been returned
on the 5th of March 1767."

At the next meeting of the Society on the 20th of
Feb 1766 "Dr. Gifford informed the Society that he had
^{now in Carmey's executors} recovered the Book mentioned in the Minutes of the last
Meeting to be among the effects of that Gentleman intended
for sale. which he owned was the Society's undoubted property
and borrowed as expressed in the Minutes but never
returned; and promised to deliver up the same very shortly.
On the 20th of May following it appears that "Dr. Gifford
delivered up the Proclamation of 2. Eliz. bound in 4°. which
he recovered by order of the Society out of the sale of the late
Mr. Carmey's effects, being their Property."

3

22

only
p.

Min. Book. Vol X. p 486. 25 Feb. 1768.

Archd.
VII. p 169.

"Sir Joseph Ayloffe read and afterwards delivered in the annexed copy of a Proclamation of a very singular and extraordinary nature and regarding a matter as important as interesting to the publick weal, being no less than the rescuing the Comptreys and Favor, & her Ministers,

Presented to the Antiquaries Society
by J. P. Collier Esq. F.R.S.A. May 1852.

of Her Majestys loving subjects. The original
Draft is in the Paper Office, Whitehall in the
handwriting of Mr. Secretary Cenil with his
corrections and among his papers, so that there
can be but little, if any, Doubt of its authenticity,
but whether it was ever issued or not is not said.
It serves however as an unhappy instance of that
frailty and weakness we often found attending the
most exalted minds and characters. We here see
a Queen, elevated to the summit of human glory,
presiding over a brave, free, and powerful People,
beloved

m'y

Min. Book. Vol X. p 486. 25 Feb. 1768.

Archd.
VII. p 169.

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annexed Copy of a Proclamation of a very singular
and extraordinary nature and regarding a matter as
important as interesting to the publick weal, being no less
than the rescuing the Comeliness and Favor of Her Majestys
2. Elizabeth Person, from the hands of indecent and
miserable Daubers and Engravers who had most
vilely disgraced and misrepresented them; and
committting the same for the future to be held and licensed
artists only; to the great satisfaction and peace
of Her Majestys loving subjects. The original
Draft is in the Paper Office, Whitehall in the
handwriting of Mr. Secretary Cenil with his
corrections and among his papers, so that there
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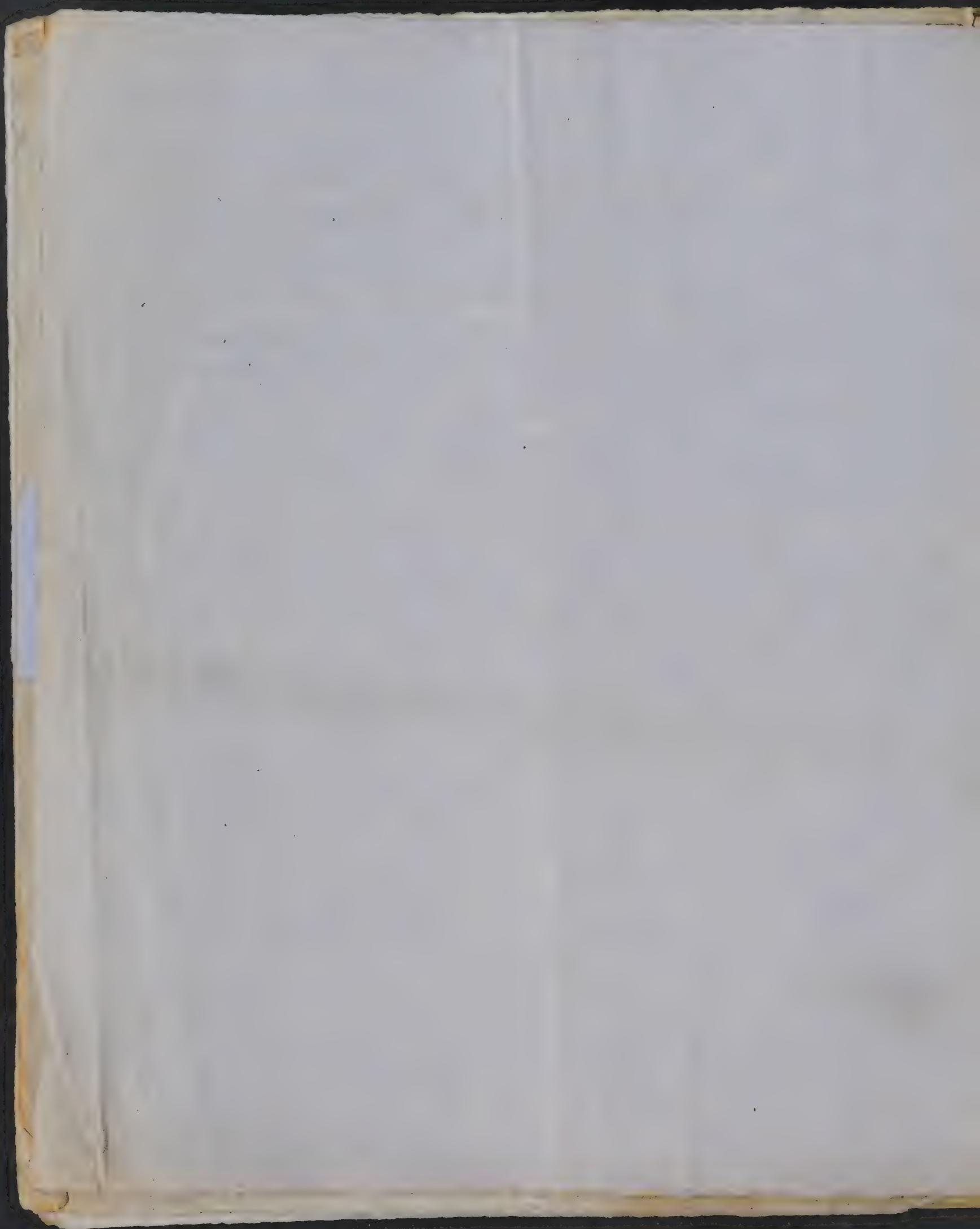
beloved and honored at home, rever'd and admired abroad
for her wisdom, prowess, and fortitude, discontented & as
jealous about the unfavourable idea that might be conceived
of her person, as if her fame depended upon her beauty,
and solicitous to appear as unrivall'd in the one as
the other

Thanks were returned to Sir Joseph for his communication.

AD

From the presentments of the Gentlemen of the County
of Kilkenny & October 29th. Henry ~~VIII~~ 1537.

"Item they present that ther are emonges the
Inhabitantes of this Countrey, many Harpers, Rymers,
and messingers, whiche comen at ther pleasures to any
Inhabitant, and will have mese and drynke and
dyverse greake rewardes, ayenst the voluntarie wylles of
the same inhabytantes, of an evyll custome. Wherfor
they desyre that it may be ordyned that such Harpers
Rymers and messingers maye not take suche execions
of the said inhabytantes, nor the said Rymers to make if
any rymes of them, uppun certeyn paynes to be lymyted."



The Pedler

Winters Tale act II. Scene III.

Enter Servant.

Serv. O masters, if you did but hear the Pedler at the door you would never dance again after a labor & pipe; no, the bagpipe could not move you; he sings several times faster than you'll tell money; he utters them as he had eaten ballads, and all men's ears grew to his tunes.

Clown. He could never come before; he shall come in. I have a ballad well but even too well, if it be doleful matter merrily set down; or a very pleasant thing indeed, sung lamentably.

Serv. He hath songs for man or woman, of all sizes; no milliner can so fit his customers with gloves: he has the prettiest ^{love} songs for maids, so without bawdry, which is strange; with such delicate ~~the~~ burdens of 'dildos' and 'faulings', 'jump her and thump her'; and where some stretched-mouthed rascal would as it were mean mischief and break a foul gap into the matter, he makes the maid to answer, 'Whoop, do me no harm good man; puts him off, slighteth him, with 'Whoop, do me no harm good man.'

Pol. This is a brave fellow

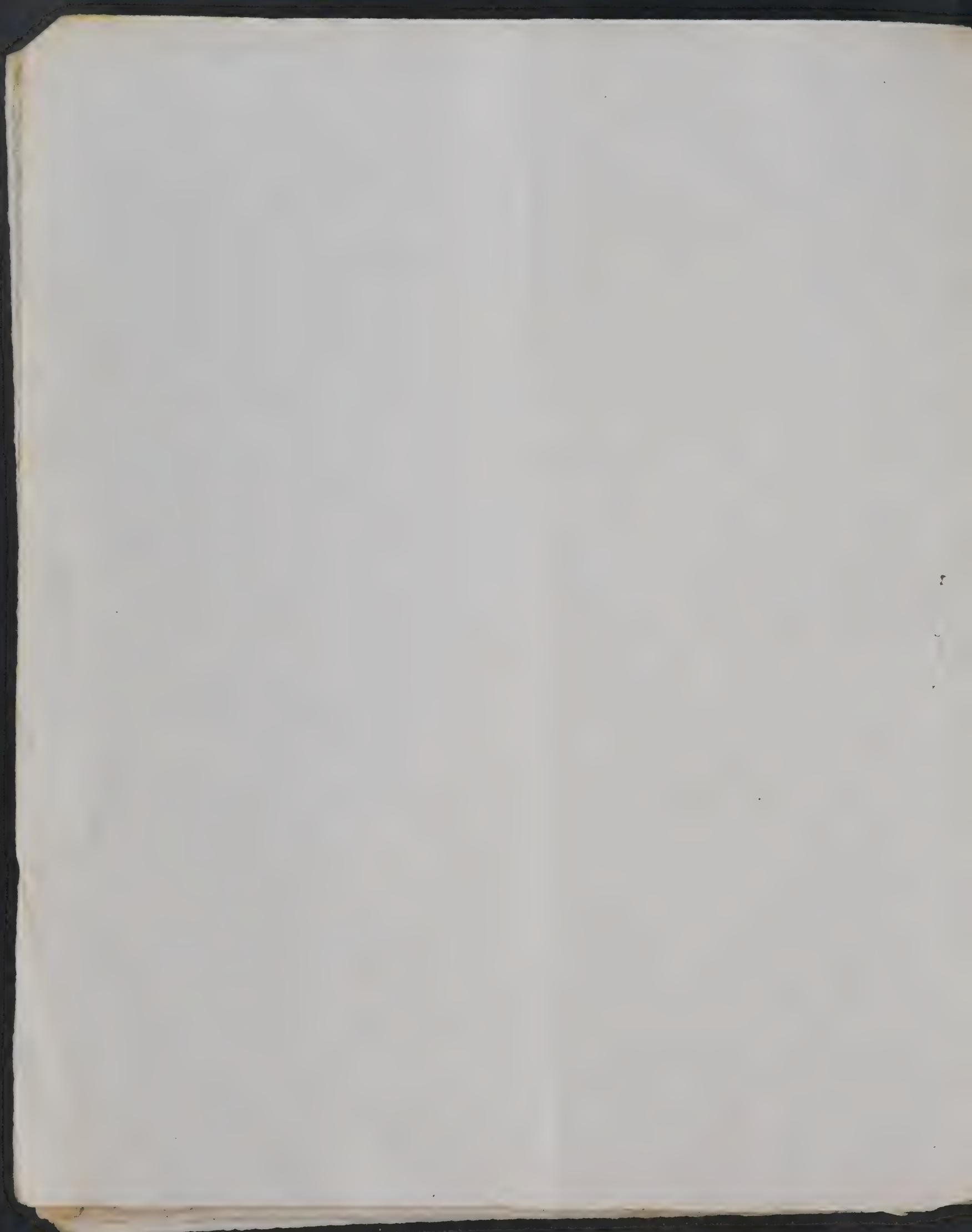
Clown. Believe me thou talkest of an admirable comely fellow. Has he any unbraided wares?

Serv. He has ribands of all the colors i' the rainbow; points, more than all the lawyers in Bohemia can learnedly handle though they come to him by the gross; inkle, caddises, cambrics, lawns: why, he sings them over, as they were gods or goddesses; you would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand, and the work about the square on it.

Clown. Pray thee bring him in, & let him approach singing.

Perdita. Forewarn him that he use no scurrilous words in his tunes

Clown.



Clown. You have of these Pedlers that have more in 'em than you'd think, sister.

Perdita. Ay, good brother, or go about to think.

Enter Autolycus, singing

Lawn, as white as driven snow,
Cypres, black as e'er was crow;
Gloves^t, as sweet as Damask roses;
Masks for faces and for noses;
Bugle bracelet, necklace amber;
Perfume for a lady's chamber;
Golden quoifs and Stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears;
Pins, & poking-sticks of steel,
What maids lack from head to heel;
Come buy of me, come, come buy, come buy,
Buy lads, or else your lasses cry.

Clown. If I were not in love with Moppa thou shouldest take no money of me; but being enthralled as I am, it will also be the bairnage of certain ribands and gloves.

Moppa. I was promised them against the feast; but they come not too late now.

Clown. What haist here, ballads?

Moppa. Pray now buy some; I love a ballad in print a-life, for then we are sure they are true.

Aut. Here's one to a very doleful tune! how a Usurer's wife was brought to bed of twenty money-bags at a burden, and how she longed to eat adder's heads and haddo carbonadoed.

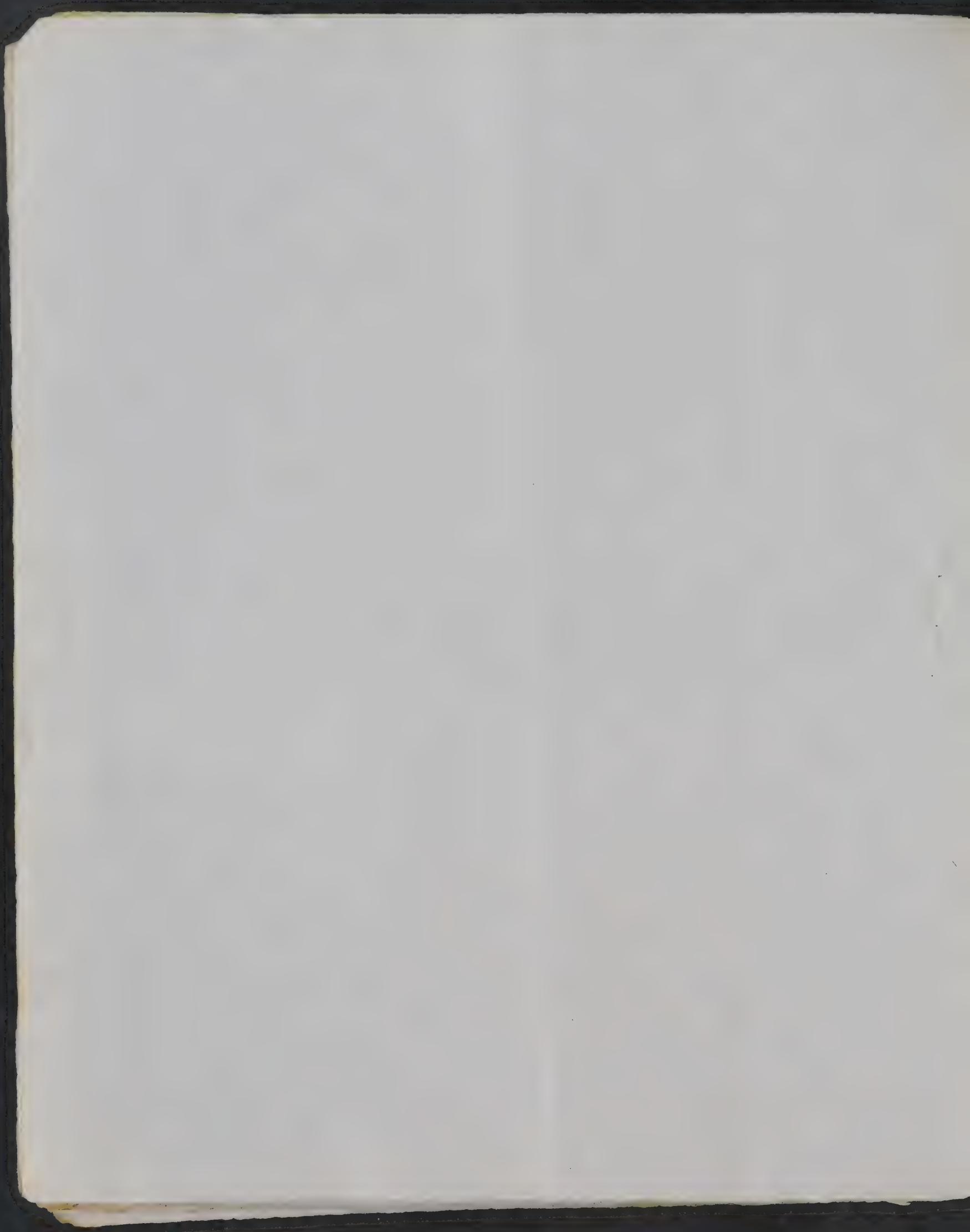
Moppa. Is it true think you?

Aut. Very true; - and but a month old.

Doxas. Bless me from marrying a Usurer!

text.

t Perfumed gloves were a great dainty in the Sixteenth Century and a very acceptable present among all "fayre,"



Aunt Here's the midwife's name b' it one Dinah Talleporter
and five or six honest wives that were present. Why shou'd
I carry lies abroad?

Mopza Pray you now, buy it.

Clown Come on, say ^{it} bey, and let's first see more ballads;
we'll see the other things anon.

Aunt Here's another ballad, of a fish that appeared upon
the coast on Wednesday the fourscore of April, forty thousand
fathom above water and sang this ballad against the human
heart of maid; it was thought she was a woman & was
turned into a cold fish, for she would not exchange flesh
with one that loved her. The ballad is pitiful, & as true.

Dorcas Is it true bo, think you?

Aunt Five Justies hands at it; and witnesses more
than my pack will hold.

Clown Lay it by bo. Another?

Aunt This is a merry ballad, but a very pretty one.

Mopza Let's have some merry ones.

Aunt Why, this is a passing merry one, and goes to
the tune of 'Two maids woving a man'; there's scarce
a maid averseward, but she sings it: 'tis in request I can
tell you.

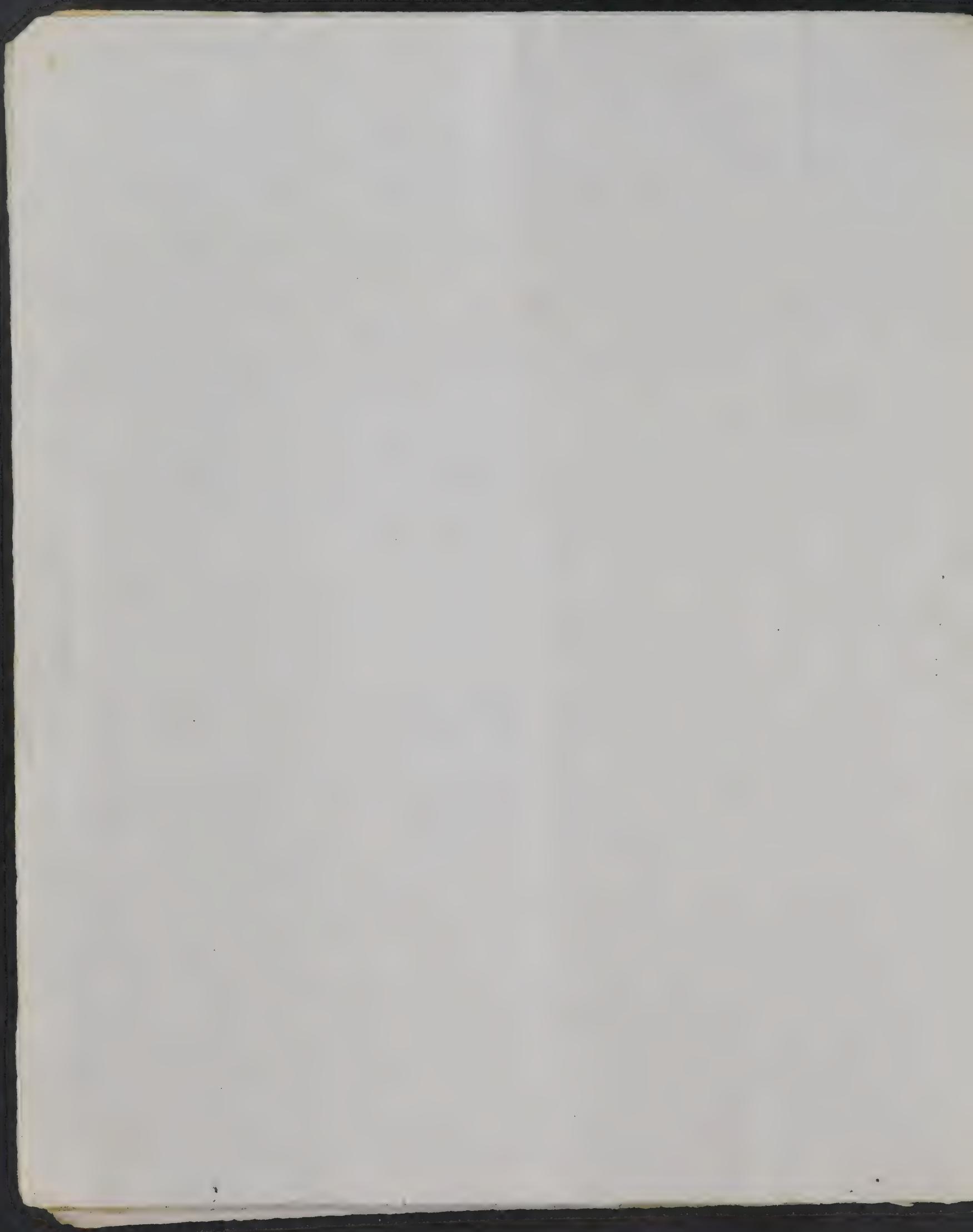
Mopza We can both sing it; if thou'll bear a part
there shalt hear; 'tis in three parts.

Dor. We had the tune out a month ago.

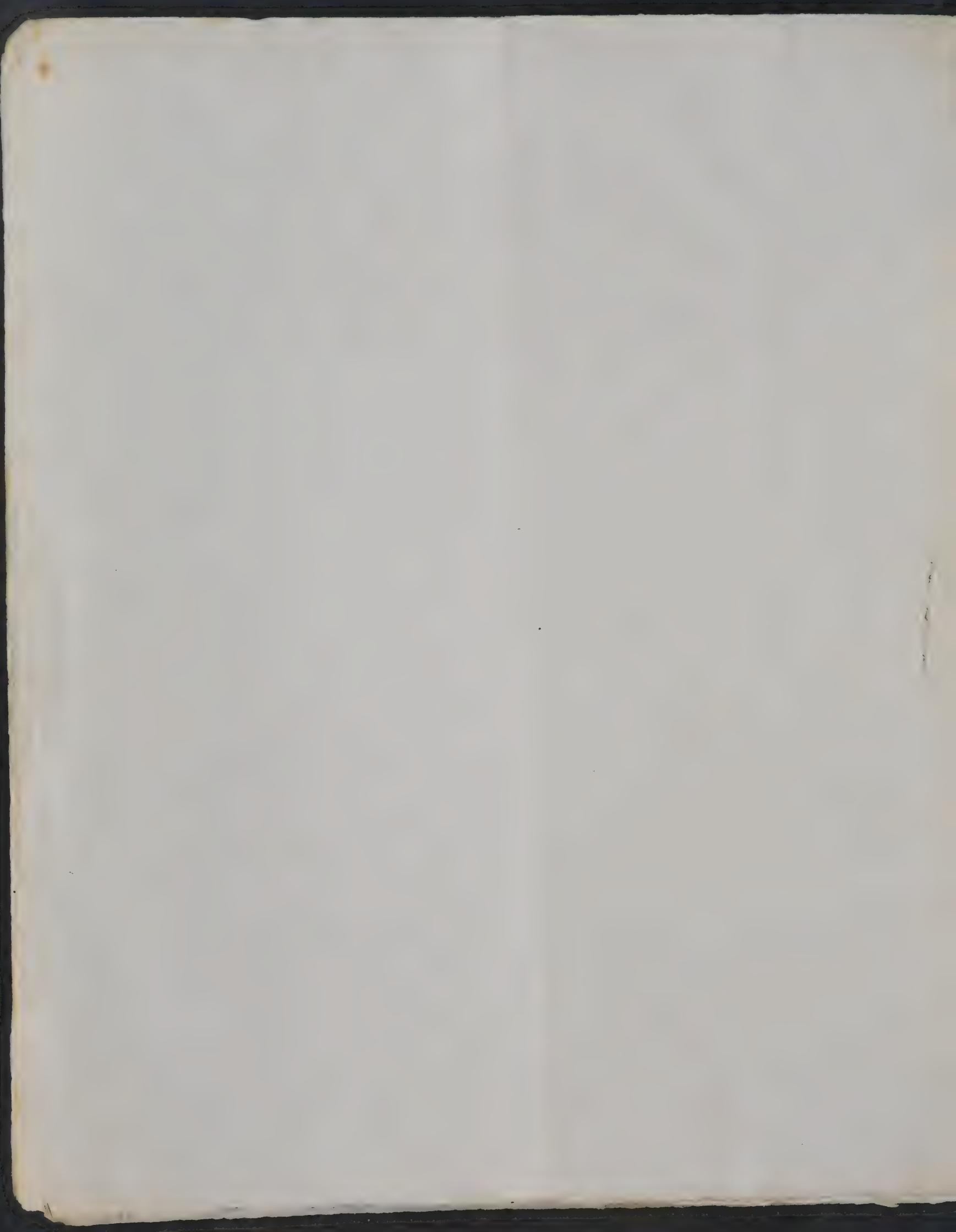
Aunt I can bear my part, for you must know
'tis my occupation - yes. Except all ownes.

The effect of his ~~ex~~ professional loquacity, of
his unabashed impudence & outrageous meidair,
is best told in his own words. Aubleycus soon after
reappears: -

Aunt Ha ha! what a fool Honesty is! and trust his
sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. I have
~~sold~~



sold all my furniture: not a candlestick, not a
riband glass, pincander, brooch, table-book, ballad, knife,
tape, glove, shoe-tie, bracelet horn-ring, to keep my pack
from fassing: they throng who should buy first, as if my
trinkets had been hallowes and brought by a benediction
to the buyer; by which means I saw whose purse was
best in picture. Of what I saw, to good use I remembered
my clown, who wanted but something to be a reasonable
man: knew so in love with the wenchess song, that he
would not stir his pettoes till he had both tune & word.



interval
as Delta
the authority
of Morris in
size & the

recanted the Society, that
a Council at their last
at the sale of the Library of

This Book v. p 204. 15 Dec 1760

in de P. 204

is, which he
chiefly relating to the
deemed to be of
their Tables of English
in the Societies
facts. & deserves
loured him to take
desire to the
an Index to the

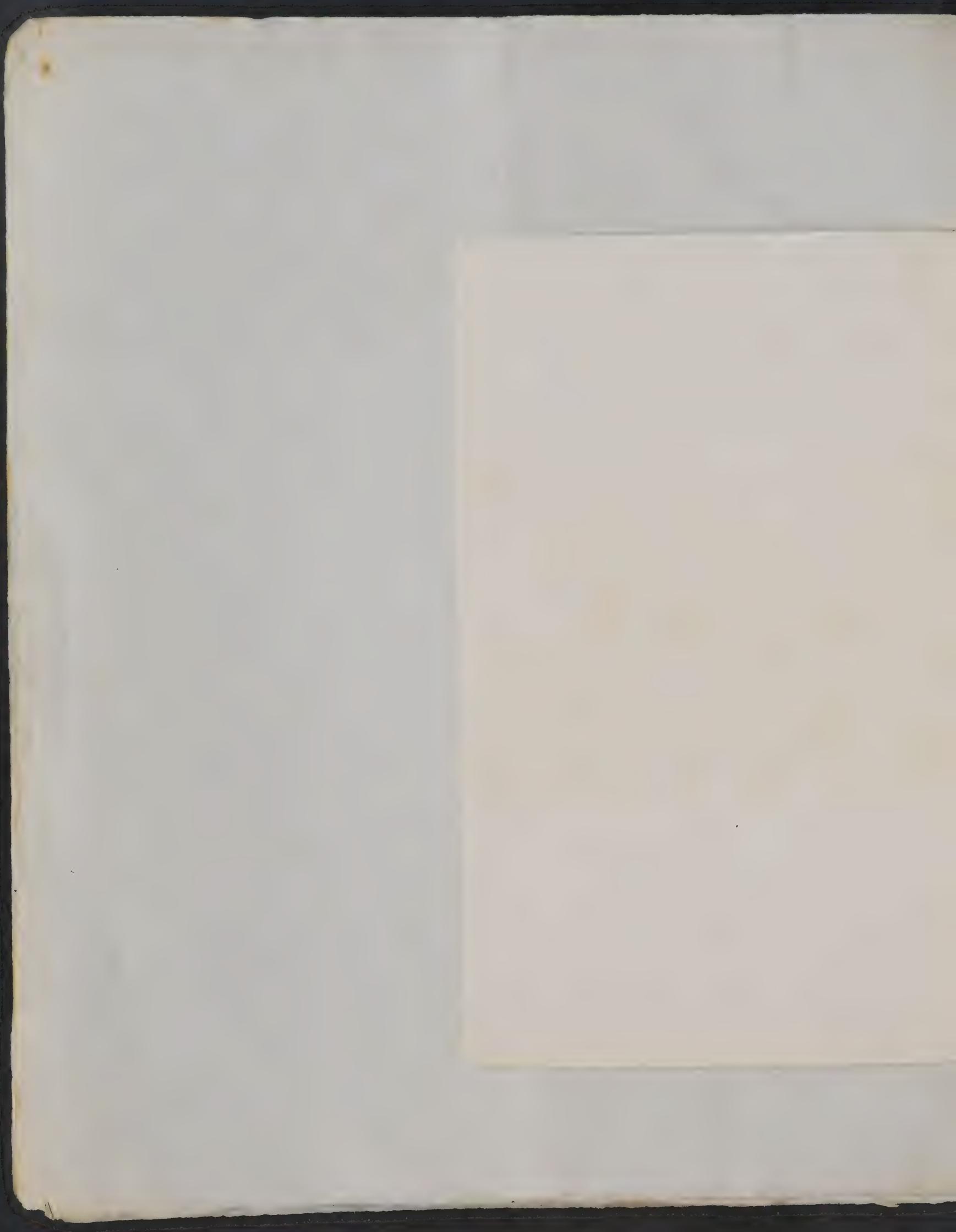
"St. Dyson (says Steane) a person of
a very strange, prying, and inquisitive genius,
in the matter of books, as may appear from
many libraries; there being books, chiefly in
old English, almost in every library, that have
belonged to him, with his name upon them."

Peter Langtoft's Chronicles, vol. I., p. VIII. This
intelligence Steane gleaned from his friend
Mr. T. Baker. We are referred by the former
to the Bibl. R. Smith, p. 371, alias 401, No. 115.
In an article, which confirms what is said
of Smith's "collecting most of his rarities out
of the library of St. Dyson." The article is thus
described in Bibl. Smith, ibid.: "115 Six sev-
eral catalogues of all such books, touching the
state ecclesiastical as temporal of the realm of
England, which were published upon several
occasions, in the reigns of K. Henry VIIIth and
VIIIth, Philip and Mary, I. Elizabeth, K. James,
and Charles I., collected by Mr. St. Dyson; out
of whose library was gathered, by Mr. Smith, a
great part of the rarities of this catalogue."

120

nd 6 D. Gifford for his
ng denied that the
st & that he have the
e. as he shall judge

1



interval
in 1800
the certainty
of music in
a note to
the

This Book V. p 200. 15 Dec 1760

A catalogue of the books sold in the reign of
Geo. III. would be invaluable to a bibliographer!
Let me add, for the sake of pleasure, or rather,
perhaps, tantalising my good friend Mr.
Staleswood, that this article is immediately
under one which describes "An ancient Ms.
of Hunting, in vellum (wanting something)
quarto." I hear him exclaim — "Where is
this treasure now to be found?" Perhaps upon
the cover of a book of Devotion!

Dibdin's Bibliomania p. 302.

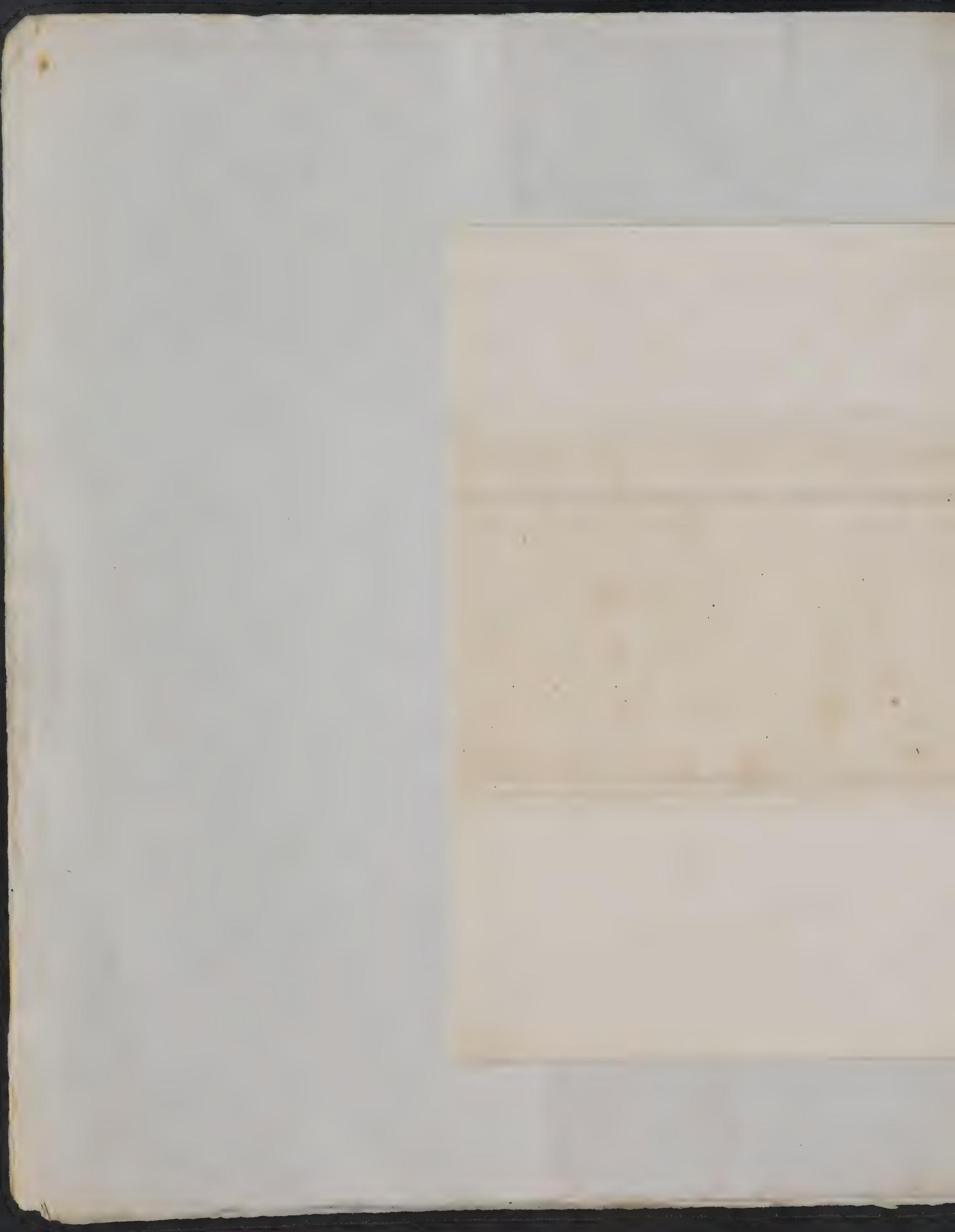
mentioned the Society, that
a Council at their last
at the sale of the Library of

is, which he
is fully relating to the
deemed to be of
their Tables of English
in the Societies
Taxis. & delivered
clowned him back
desire to the
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12°.

and b. D. gifted for his
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15



interval
is a better
who certainly
and minister
one will be
is the

accounted the Society, that
is Council at their last
at the sale of the Library of

as, which he
chiefly relating to the
deemed to be of
their Tables of English
& the Societies
Tracts. & &^{desire} delivered
clowned him to take
desire to the
an Index to the

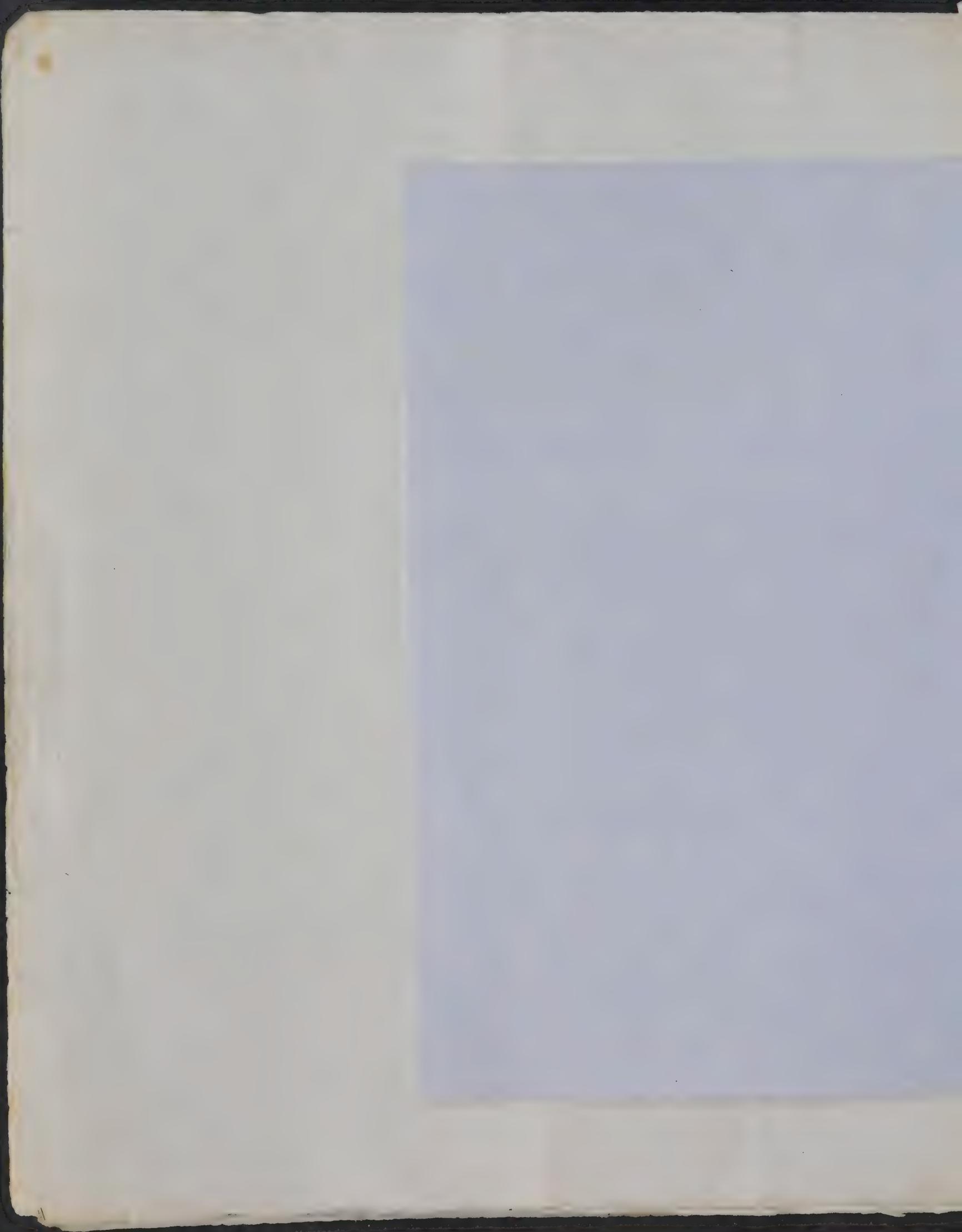
This Book v. p 200 . 15 Dec 1760

" Dr. Richd Rawlinson sent by Mr.
Nunferville a complete series of
Proclamations during the Reign of Queen
Elizabeth, bound together in folio, with
a printed Index to them "

M. Book vol T. fol 130 4 June 1767

" Dr. Rawlinson sent in a Book in 12°
to the Secretary, Printed by Richard
Grafton the Kings Printer, containing
all the Proclamations then last
past for four years, which were
in number Forty two. "

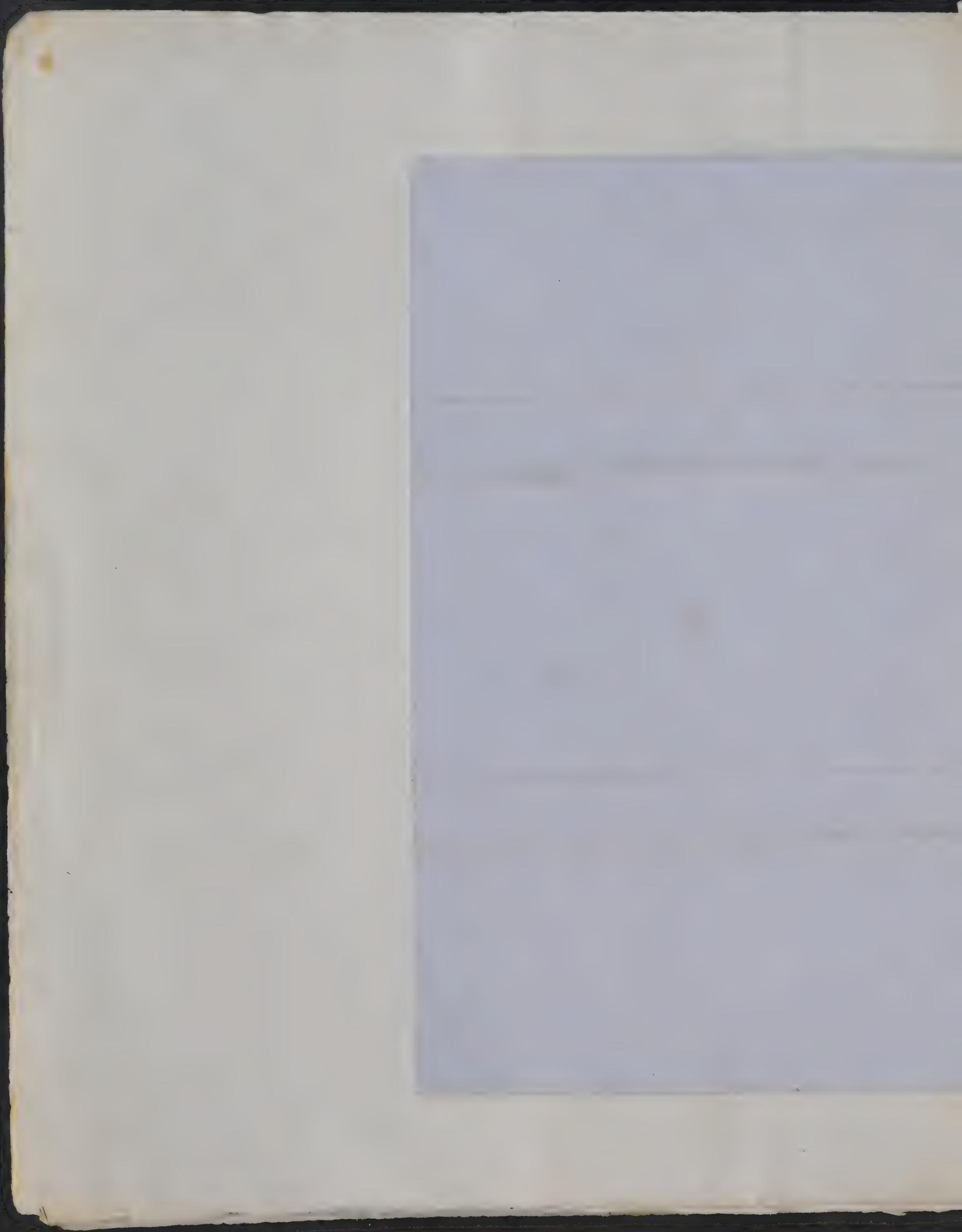
6 Dr. Gifford for his
desire that the
& that he have the
as he shall judge



interval
in a letter
who certainly
and minister
one vice to
is the

announced the Society, that
in Council at their last
at the sale of the Library of
us, which he
briefly relating to the
- deemed to be of
Other's Tables of English
& the Societies
Tracts, & delivered
clowned him back
advisive to the
an Index to the

b D. gifted for his
desire that the
that he have the
- as he shall judge



at intervals
in a cellar
who evidently
owned coins or
some one to
give me to

Committee. 12 March 1756. Vol 1. to
Dr. Gifford was desired to purchase
in the use of the Society, such
books in Mr. Folker's Catalogue now
on sale, as he should judge would
be of use in the intended publication
of the Tables of English Coins, now
under the consideration of the
Council.

9 April 1756

Dr. Gifford reported that he had
purchased at Mr. Folker's sale,
pursuant to the request of the
Council at their last meeting
two volumes Fol. of Proclamations
from the time of Edw. II. to James
the first inclusive

value — £ g. — .
one Proclamation 10. -

One volume of Woods' Procl.
being ex-hire of the Council
relating to the coinage — — — — —
13 — —
10. 9. 0.

granted the Society, that
in Council at their last
at the sale of the library of
four volumes, which are

chiefly relating to the
are deemed to be of
Folker's Tables of English
works in my the Societies
Catalogue now in Trade. & ^{desire} allowed him to make
allowed him to make
conducive to the
at an Index to the

is to Dr. Gifford for his
ordered that the
that that he have the
them as he shall judge

15



25 March 1756. Dr. Giffard acquainted the Society, that
pursuant to a request of the Council at their last
Meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the Library of
the late Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he
delivered in of Proclamations &c chiefly relating to the
Finance of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be ob-

91

81

In Thaxter's Hist. of Poetry

"In the year 1800 Bonaparte and Cornwall during the short interval
between his commitment & execution was insulted in a ballad
written by a defender of the declining cause of Popery, who certainly
shewed more zeal than courage, in upbraiding a disgraced minister
and a dying man. This satire however unseemly gave rise to
a religious controversy in 1803 - which is preserved in the
archives of the Antiquarian Soc.

25 March 1787. Dr. Giffard acquainted the Society, that
pursuant to a request of the Council at their last
Meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the Library of
the late Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he
delivered in of Proclamations &c chiefly relating to the
Parliament of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be of

English

1831 - to 1861.

Great changes in them of 30 years later
in the Irish provt.

25 March 1756. Dr. Giffard acquainted the Society, that
pursuant to a request of the Council at their last
Meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the Library of
the late Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he
delivered in of Proclamations & chiefly relating to the
Prize of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be of
use.

London 1620 Aug 23 ^{openly by the rebellious names} ^{English}
It may fairly be doubted if the Committee
& of some Steadher, rafine, & others
"entages" with the object of obtaining a general ^{Take}
pardon, according to the Proclamation of
the 23 of Aug 1620. Be not hily an original ^{the}
 Irish peace, for procuring such an indulgence
^{his}
^{the}
^{adv}

25 March 1756. Dr. Giffard acquainted the Society, that
pursuant to a request of the Council at their last
Meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the Library of
the late Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he
delivered in of Proclamations & chiefly relating to the
Coinage of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be of
great interest.

Included No 8 Act 20.

The reason for deferring the meeting of
the Irish Parl. is curious &
untraceable

English

in

State

in

the

his

in

the

judg

6

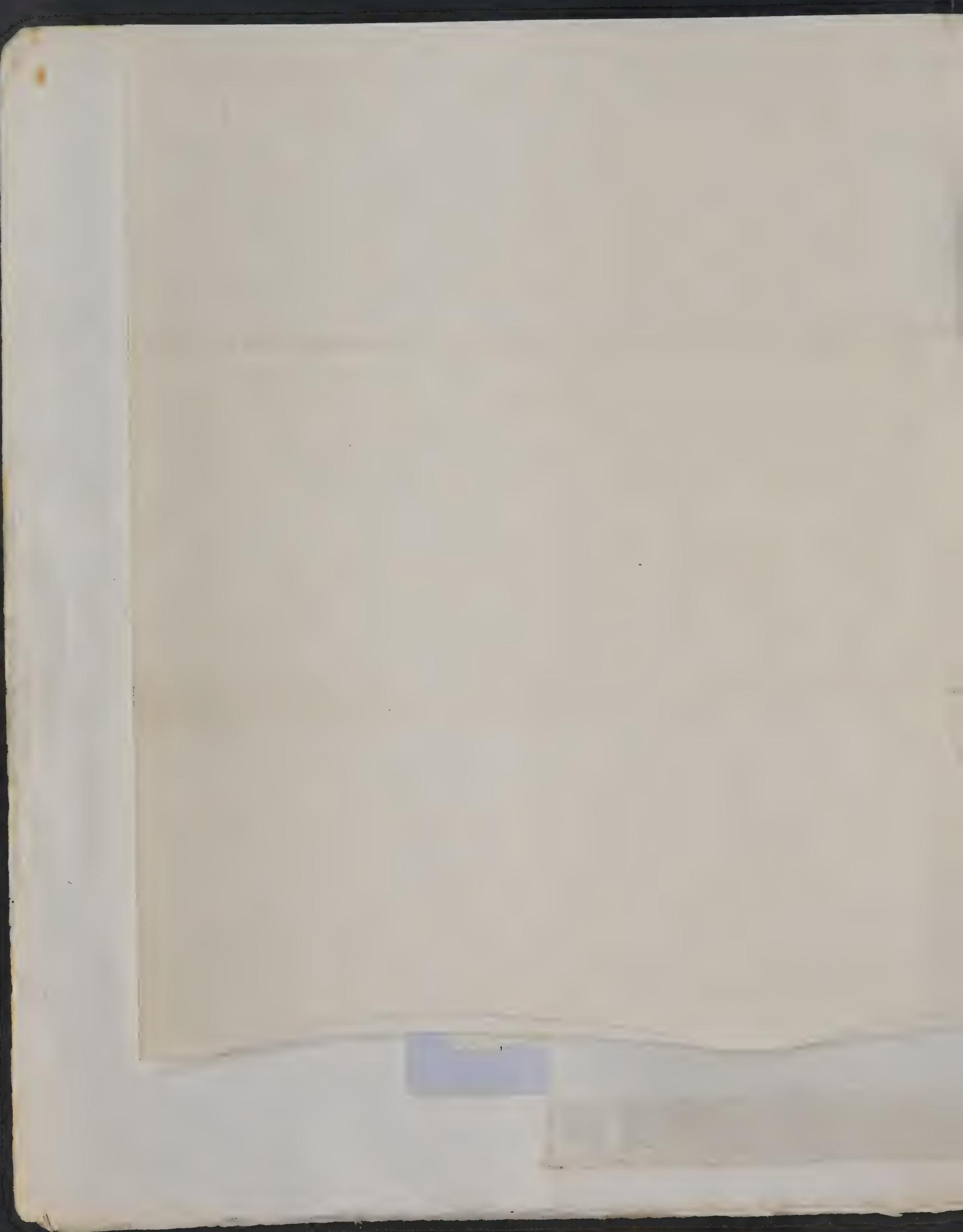
25 March 1786. Dr. Gifford acquainted the Society, that
pursuant to a request of the Council at their last
Meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the Library of
Thomas, which he
believed.

4620 The Company of Stationers
certainly introduced into
Ireland a much better
style of printing. They ^{desire} to have & deliver
used a fine open broad & allowed him black
black letter type probably & conducive to the
introduced from England. Let an Index to the
the type of Franklin &
his original was old &
battered & the impression
consequently thick & muddled.
This to Dr. Gifford for his
To order that the
that that he have the
them as he shall judge



25 March 1786. Dr. Gifford acquainted the Society, that
pursuant to a request of the Council at their last
Meeting, he had purchased at the sale of the Library of
Mr. Coke Martin Folkes Esq. Four Volumes, which he
delivered in of Proclamations &c chiefly relating to the
Prinage of this Kingdom, which were deemed to be of
great use in the publication of Mr. Folkes' Tables of English
Law, and fit to be preserved among the Societies
Collection of scarce and valuable Facts. & desired
at the same time to have leave allowed him to take
such extracts thereof as were conducive to the
above design, & to also to complete an Index to the
whole.

The Society returned their thanks to Dr. Gifford for his
kind trouble on the occasion and ordered that the
said books be sent to him, & that that he have the
liberty of making such use of them as he shall judge
proper for the above purpose.,



WEDNESDAY

27

DECEMBER 2, 1970

Sellman at J. Ely's house

Martin Folkes' sale 1756

Lot 894. Book of Proph. King James 1609. fol.

• 5725 Proph. in MS. & Print - 2 vols.

1569

30 April 1569



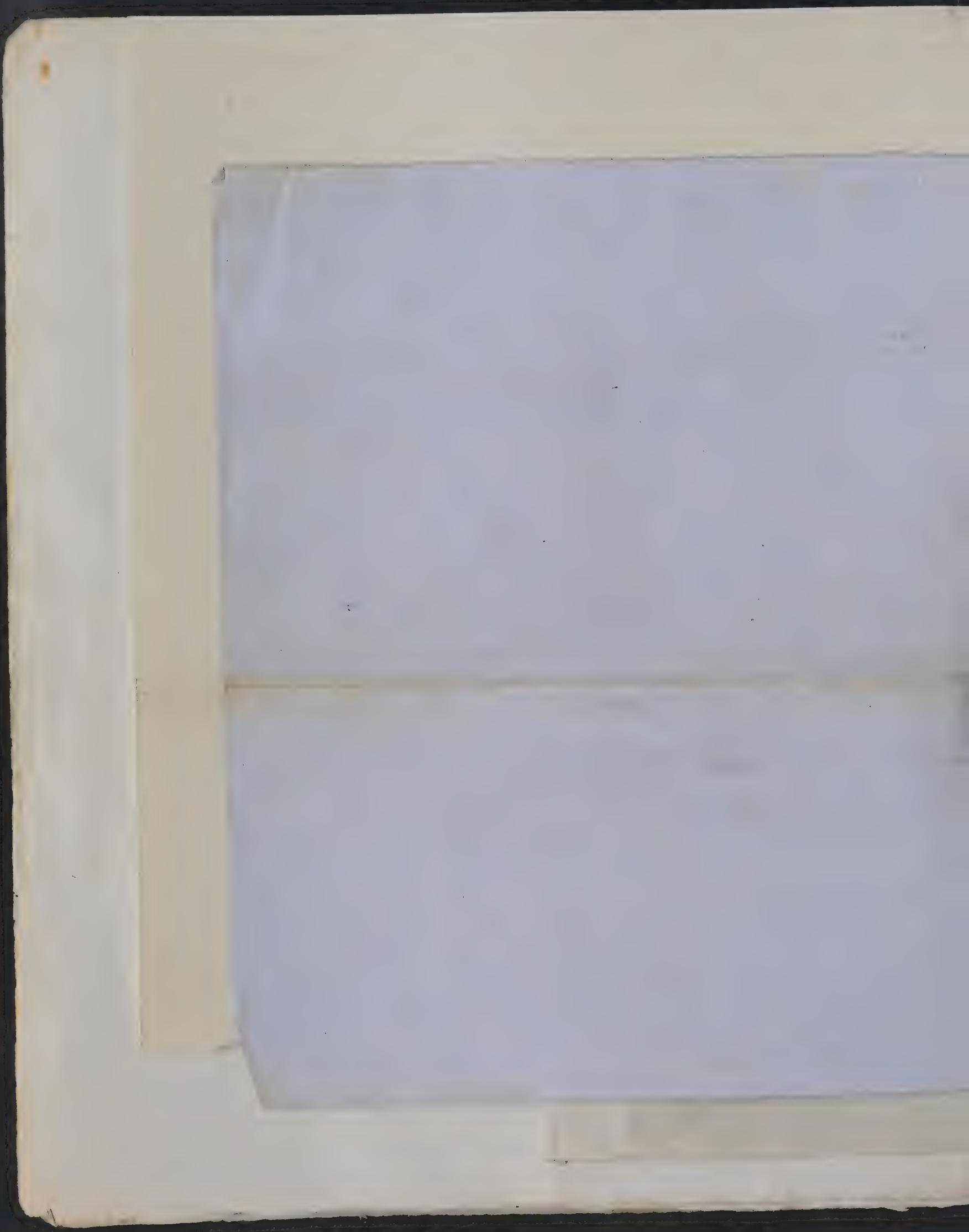
WEDNESDAY

27

DECEMBER 2, 1970

Lithography of 2 Eli's made
a first of -

See Dom. 30 April 1569
1569



WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 2, 1970

82 Collier (John Payne): 2 A.L.S.S. to Robert Lemon, 26 and 29 April 1854, "You have done your work, if I may venture an opinion, extremely well: all I doubt is whether the Society will print the essay and its continuation so much at large . . ." and defending his criticisms in a second letter, "My acquaintance with such matters is very ancient, general and extensive. I have hundreds of my own [broad-sides]. I am very glad that the task of arranging those of the Society has fallen into your hands instead of mine; though I shan't —

you have done
I have
ke a
id 2

Reference to H. Payne
in Dickens' Bibliography
edit. 1811, page 398 & p. Poetica.
Suetti 399 Vol. 2. . .

300 1111
W. H. Peck
for Smith's "Dicary" see
Peck's Dicerata Curiosa

300 1111

WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 2, 1970

82 Collier (John Payne): 2 A.L.S.S. to Robert Lemon, 26 and 29 April 1854, "You have done your work, if I may venture an opinion, extremely well: all I doubt is whether the Society will print the essay and its continuation so much ~~at large~~ . . . and defend it"

The Churchwarden's works
Ireland.

are remarkable features in
the first Part is the almost
universal absence of titles to
them.

in Poet. Vol. 2. . . .

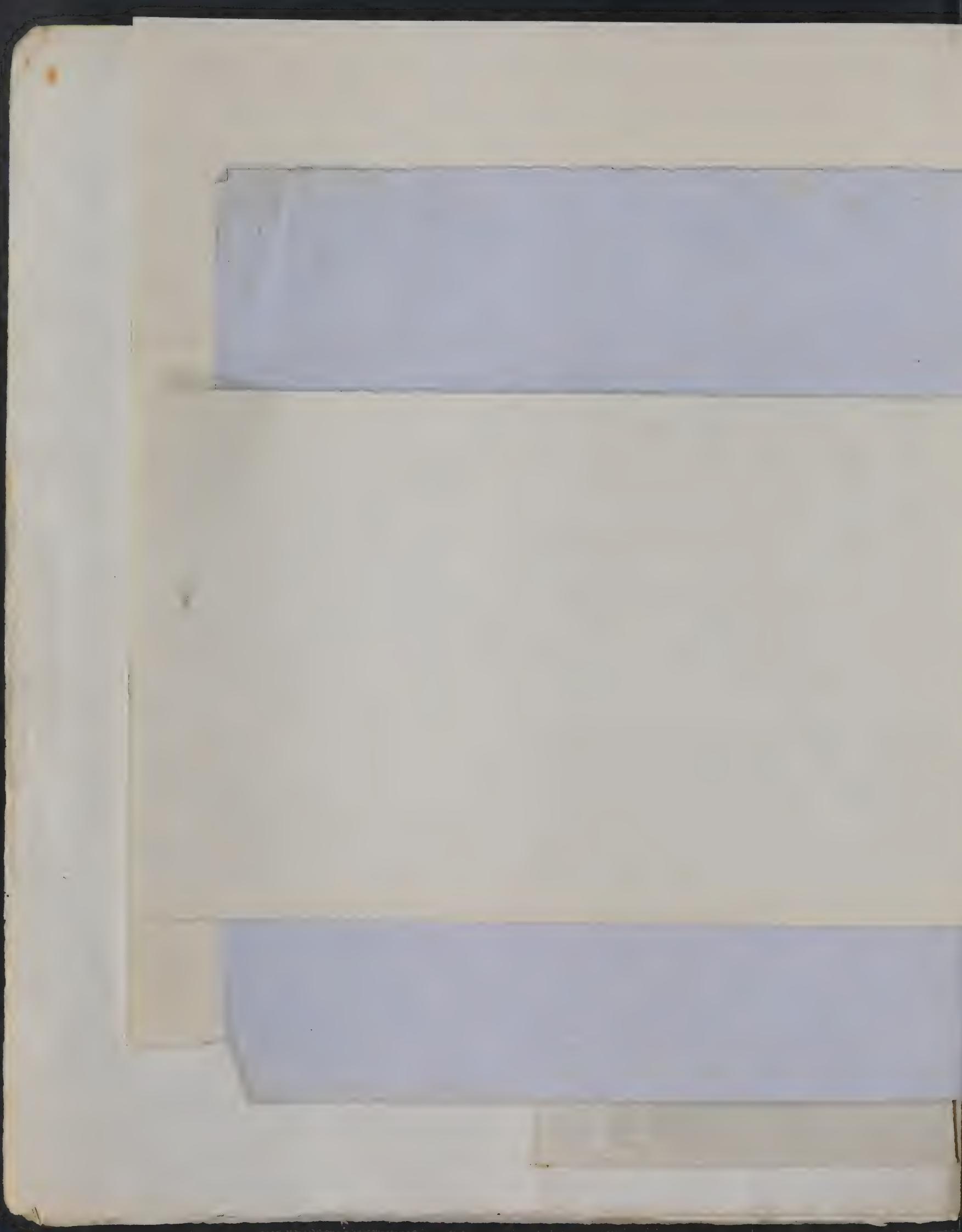
J.W.P.

WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 2, 1970

82 Collier (John Payne): 2 A.Ls.S. to Robert Lemon, 26 and 29 April 1854, "You have done your work, if I may venture an opinion, extremely well: all I doubt is whether the Society will print the essay and its continuation so much ~~at large~~"

The Churchyard's works
See Edition Bibliographia Poetica.
& Cennaro Literaria Vol. 2.2. . .



WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 2, 1970

82 Collier (John Payne): 2 A.Ls.S. to Robert Lemon, 26 and 29

April 1854, "You have done your work, if I may venture an opinion, extremely well: all I doubt is whether the Society will print the essay and its continuation so much at large . . ." and defending his criticisms in a second letter, "My acquaintance with such matters is very ancient, general and extensive. I have hundreds of my own [broad-sides]. I am very glad that the task of arranging those of the Society has fallen into your hands, instead of mine; though I should not have taken the trouble you have done in writing an Introduction. At the rate at which you have begun, your Introduction when printed must make a volume . . .", *together, 7 pp. 8vo., mourning paper, and 2 others to R. S. Watson*—Lemon (Robert): Autograph Manuscript, 'Broadsides: Introductory Remarks', the essay discussed in Collier's letters, with criticisms in Collier's hand, in pencil, in the margins 26 pp. 4to., numbered 1-6, 6a, 6b, 7-24; also some notes from Minute Books of the Society of Antiquaries pertaining to mid-eighteenth century gifts of broadsides to the society's library, and some other notes mostly in Lemon's hand, *more than 25pp. various sizes, 4to., to small scraps*—Halliwell (James Orchard): 1 invoice and 5 engraved circulars, all different, announcing reprints in very limited editions of 16th and 17th century texts, all bearing Halliwell's address, 6 pp. 4to. (12)

** Robert Lemon, senior clerk in the State Paper Office, in 1846 reorganised the library of the Society of Antiquaries, of which Collier was Treasurer and later Vice President. Lemon's catalogue of their collection of broadsides was published with an introduction by John Bruce in 1866

DECEMBER 2, 1970

WEDNESDAY

83 Combe (William): A.L.S. to Edmund Lodge, Lancaster Herald, undated, "Heraldissime, Be it known that I want to look into a manuscript in the Museum . . . will you let me go there with you, and under your wing, because as I know nothing of the trim of the Vessel . . . I may be awkward and not know how to behave myself . . .", 3pp. 8vo. (*ink faded in first 3 lines*)—Smith (Albert): 3 A.Ls.S., 29 April 1842 to Ebenezer Landells, 2 May [no year] to George Routledge, and undated, to Routledge he writes asking for "a copy of each of my novels, to be uniformly bound for my own Library . . .", *together* 3½ pp. 8vo., and a photo signed on verso (torn), and another—Watts (Alaric Alexander): A.L.S. 11 June 1857, 3 pp. 4to.—Croly (George): 3 A.Ls.S., 20th March 1834 to James Moyes, 15 May 1835, and 12 January [no year], 3½ pp. 4to and 4 pp. 8vo.—and others by Amelia Opie, William Allingham, Thomas Chandler Haliburton or 'Sam Slick' and 6 others (26)

84 Conan Doyle (Sir Arthur): A.L.S., undated, "I should be delighted to have the sketches exhibited", 1 p. 8vo.—Ainsworth (Harrison): 2 A.Ls.S., 19 December 1840 and 28 January 1858, ". . . I am glad you like what you have read of the Tower, and trust your health and spirits will enable you to attack it as vigorously, though more successfully than Sir Thomas Wyat . . .", *together*, 6 pp. 8vo.—Greenwell (Dora): A.L.S. to Mr. Watson, 1 p. 8vo.—Lover (Samuel): A.L.S. to Samuel Copping, 22 November 1840, 2 pp. 8vo.—Ritchie (Leith): 1 p. 8vo.—and 4 others (13)

400
37
1681



attach to

27 Jan.

1851 or 2

~~Received~~
~~S & York~~

Signet of Ric. Almack
Esq. Motts Mack al sicker
presented 10 March 1853.

DECEMBER 2, 1970

WEDNESDAY

83 Combe (William): A.L.S. to Edmund Lodge, Lancaster Herald, undated, "Heraldissime, Be it known that I want to look into a manuscript in the Museum . . . will you let me go there with you, and under your wing, because as I know nothing of the trim of the Vessel . . . I may be awkward and not know how to behave myself . . .", 3pp. 8vo. (ink ~~fe~~ in first 3 lines)—Smith (Albert): 3 A.L.S.s., 29 April 18⁵⁸, to George Landells, 2 May [no year] to George Landells, 2 May [no year] to George Landells, 2 May [no year] to Routledge he writes asking for novels, to be uniform¹ other 3½ pp.

84 Conan Doyle delighted worth (I December 1840 and 28 January 1858, ". . . I am glad you like what you have read of the Tower, and trust your health and spirits will enable you to attack it as vigorously, though more successfully than Sir Thomas Wyat . . .", together, 6 pp. 8vo.—Greenwell (Dora): A.L.S. to Mr. Watson, 1 p. 8vo.—Lover (Samuel): A.L.S. to Samuel Copping, 22 November 1840, 2 pp. 8vo.—Ritchie (Leith): 1 p. 8vo.—and 4 others (13)